NOTICE.—The half yearly General Meeting of the MEMBERS OF THE BYCULLA CLUB will take place, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT SMITH,
By order of the Committee.
Byculla Club House, 10th June, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office at 10 o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th Instant, for the construction of certain Buildings; particulars may be learnt on application at this office from 10 to 4 daily—Sundays excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender,

H. BARR,
Lieut. and Actg. Secy. Native Education Society.
Bombay, 7th June, 1839.

NOTICE,—Verbal Tenders will be received, at the house of the Rev. W. K. *Fletcher*, in Byculla, on Saturday next, 15th Instant, at 9 A. M., from any persons willing to undertake by Contract, *the erection of a Chapel*, for the Indo-British Mission, on the Mission Premises in Sonapoor.

Plans and specifications of the work, may be seen, and every requisite information obtained on application at the Mission Premises, at Sonapoor, from 8 till 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next.

The Party whose Tender for the above work may be accepted, must be prepared to deposit the sum of Rs. 150, to be forfeited in the event of his making any delay or evasion in signing the contract.

Bombay, June 10th, 1839.

ON Wednesday, the 12th Inst., Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO, will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Property, viz, Spotted Jamdannies, Red Turkey Chintz, Carpet Foot Stools, a large assortment of Books, Imitation Jewellery, Casks of Superior Loch Fyn Herrings, Household Furniture, English Shoes, wearing apparel, Cotton Stockings, Accordions, Down Tippets, Longcloths, a Dinner and several handsome Dessert Sets,—A Boat's chain Cable, and Binnacle, a few Casks of rejected Beer.—A quantity of ripe Beer in bottle, and several dozens of Champaign.

SPEY TROUT.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a quantity of the above fine Fish in excellent order. Price 2½ Rs per Cannister.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 17th instant, at their Rooms, the Household property of the late J. GRAHAM ESQ. late Assistant to the Post Master General, consisting of Silver, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Globe Lamps, double and single Wall Shades, Plated Candlesticks with Shades, Books, Cooking Utensills, Wearing apparel and a variety of other Articles.

And at 12 o'clock will be put up a Buggy with Horse and Harness.—Bombay, 11th June, 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 17th Instant, at their Rooms, the following articles quite new expressly brought out for a Gentleman, who has proceeded to England, consisting of very handsome Gold bordered Dinner, Desert, and Breakfast services, and a quantity of Glass Ware, containing Tumblers, Wine, Claret, Campaign and Liquor Glasses, Green Finger Cups, Wine Coolers, Cut quart Decanters &ca.

Also the effects of the late Cadet Farquharson deceased, consisting of a Double Barrel Gun by *Lyell*, a new Hunting Saddle and Bridle, a Box of Fishing Tackle, New Regulation Cap, Sword Gold Epaulets, Sash, Books, Wearing Apparel and Sundries &c.—Bombay, 11th June, 1839,

ON SALE direct from the Proprietors in cases of a doz. quarts, of very superior qualities.

	Rs.		Rs.
Branne Mouton	25	Liqueurs assorties	20
St. Julien Medoc	18. 22	Salad Oil	18
Champage D'AY 1 doz. pints..	20	Sauterne	20
Cognac of 1830 @. 10 &	20	Gruaud 'Larose	10
Chateau Laffitte	30		

Old Cognac in cases of 12pints 10, Old Cognac in cask of 8 & 15 gal. 33, 60
Ditto Ditto Ditto @ 12
Foolscap paper 1st quality @ 12
Pomis and Portal Medoc 12 Salad Oil in case of ½ doz. 10

Apply to A. WILLAUME AND Co. Mily Square.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 11th June 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 11th June, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 11 JUNE, 1839. No. 3246.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.* the following Wines, viz.—

Madeira in pipes and hhds, at Rs 550 and Rs 275 respectively, from Messrs. *Keirs and Co.*

Sherry in hhds at Rs 375 each, from *Mr. R. Bowman.*

Champaign in three dozen cases, at Rs 36 per dozen, from Messrs. *Escombe and Sidebotham.*—Bombay 11th June, 1830.

ON sale at the Godowns of *Messrs. Forbes and Co.*, the following Wines, recently imported from Bordeaux.

Destournel Cos. Claret, at Rs 24, and Rs 25 per dozen in patent bottles.

Pomys Medoc ..... 14 per dozen.
La Rose Claret, from Mr. C. Thomson, 14 per ditto
Sauterne ..... ditto ..... 12 per ditto

Bombay, 11th June, 1839.

FOR SALE.—ELLIOTT'S Beer, just imported.—Apply to GREY AND Co. Bombay, 10th June, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Mahableshwur, 27th April, 1839.

No. 1.—All Reports, Correspondence, &c. &c. intended for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief are to be addressed to the respective Departments of Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, and Military Secretary, Head Quarters, Bombay Presidency, till further orders.

The appointment of Captain Michel, Her Majesty's 3d Regiment, (or Buffs) to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Queen's Troops serving with the Army of the Indus. as stated in the General Order of the 20th January last, has not taken place.

His Lordship the General Commanding in Chief has been pleased to sanction the appointments of Captain Lushington, Her Majesty's 9th, and of Ensign Carnac, Her Majesty's 98th Regiments, to be Aides-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay.

With reference to the General Order of the 21st of June last, directing that a certain portion of the Mess Contributions of Her Majesty's Regiments in India, should be remitted for the use of the Mess of the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, His Excellaucy the Commander in Chief (in compliace with further instructions received from the Right Honorable the General Commanding in Chief) is pleased to direct that the contributions to be so transmitted are to be restricted to the proportion for Officers allowed on the Establishment of one Company; viz. one Captain, two Lieutenants and one Ensign.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of two Sergeants, and one Corporal, being added to the Establishment of each Depot Company of the Regiments of Infantry, serving in India, and with a view of placing all Regiments upon the same footing as to *Colour Sergeants*, that one of the additional Sergeants shall be a *Colour Sergeant.*

His Lordship the General Commanding in Chief has approved of the additional appointments thus authorized, viz. two Sergeants, and one Corporal, being made at the respective Depots at Chatham.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following Opinion, given by the Judge Advocate General in England, on a case referred to him relative to the forfeiture of Pay and Pension of Soldiers on Discharge, and of Dismissal with Ignominy, from the Service, His Excellency is further pleased to direct, that a copy of this Order shall be furnished to all Courts Martial assembled for the trial of Soldiers in such cases.

Opinion. "A Soldier who has not served a sufficient length of time to entitle him to a Pension, may, notwithstanding, be subjected to this Sentence of forfeiture, and the Court may recommend that he be Dismissed with Ignominy, from the Service.

"Should the recommendation be carried into effect, the Discharge follows, and in that case there can be no doubt that the Soldier is barred from all claim, or advantage as to Pension on Discharge.

"This recommendation, however forms no part of the Sentence, and it may happen that the recommendation will not be attended to In this case, the Soldier will continue to serve, and may serve long enough to entitle him to a Pension, and unless there be a forfeiture against him to prevent it, which I conceive the sentence in question would, he might reckon his time of service before conviction, and make that service a part of his claim to Pension on Discharge.

"The same reasoning applies to that part of the Sentence of forfeiture which relates to additional Pay whilst serving."

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER
Saturday, June 8th 1839.
COMMERCIAL REMARKS

Advices from Ahmedabad, Broach, Cutch &ca. mention that rain had fallen there and in the adjoining countries.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—With the exception of some small parcels of Deccan Cotton coming in from Panwell, the imports of the season have now closed.—Since the unsold stock has been warehoused prices have had a tendency to rise, particularly Akote and the finer kinds of Deccan Cotton. From the carelessness of the dealers a very considerable quantity of Cotton has been injured by having been left on the Apollo green after the rains set in, which however began this year unusually early.—We take the following sales from the reports made to us.

1st June 75 Candies Tinnevelly ..... @ Rs. 132 ₹ Cdy.
3rd ditto 300 ditto Oomrawutty ..... @ ,, 132 ₹ do.
,, ditto 200 Bales old Dholera ..... @ ,, 118½ ₹ do.
5th ditto 400 ditto Broach ..... @ ,, 140 ₹ do.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—Every thing in the way of sales is entirely at a stand.

HEMP.—150 Candies, chiefly of Ghatee, appear on our returns as purchased at Rs. 35½ ₹ Candy. Prices have a tendency to rise since the navigation coastwise closed, and the stock is moderate.

EUROPE GOODS

BEER.—Prices continue to decline, 75 hhds of Ind & Smith's are reported as being sold at Rs. 27 ₹ hhd.

METALS.—

IRON BAR (*Swedish*).—A small sale of 84 Candies appears on our returns at Rs 62 ₹ Candy which shows an advance on previous rates. The present stock is light and importations for some time has been moderate.

LEAD PIG.—Has declined in price and the stock in dealers is now considerable.—825 Cwts have been sold during the week at Rs 11½ ₹ Cwt.

YARN MULE.—90 Bales have been sold during the week at the following prices which indicate a slight decline on previous rates vizt.

No. 20. at 7 annas, No. 30 at 8 annas, and No. 40. at 9½ annas ₹ lb.

PIECE GOODS.—

The only sales reported during the week are the following.

LONGCLOTHS. 400 Pieces 45 inch have been sold. @ Rs. 8 3 0 p. p.
JACCONETS, (*bleached*).100 Do. ..... do. ..... do. ..... @ " 6 1 0 p. p.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—No particulars of sales have reached us. The four ₹ Cent Loans still incline to rise.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Transactions of Late have been limitted, and rates incline downwards for buyers, and which the decrease in the usual supplies from Canton must tend to confirm.

DO. ON CANTON.—Shippers of Cotton are drawing for small amounts at Rs 207 to Rs 208 ₹ 100 Dollars at sixty days sight.

DOLLARS (*Spanish*).—The Manifest of the last arrival from London shews 178,000. of them on it.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Shipments are in progress, but with very little spirit at Rs 17 to Rs 18 ₹ Candy.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—Engagements to Liverpool have been made during the week at 60s ₹ ton and rates still incline to fall, from the number of vessels already in harbour and expected in the course of the month.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER

BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities. Buy Sell

Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	Rs. 88	Rs. 88.
From No 1151 to No 3000	108-8	108-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	109 8	109-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000	109-12	110-4
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,200	111-8	111-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	111-12	112
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	105	105-4
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's	99-4	99-8
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. Nominal	114	114-8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta	@	30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102-4	102-12
Bills on Madras	@	30 ditto ... ditto	101	101-8
Bills on Canton	@	60 ditto ... ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.	207	208
			s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London	@	6 months sight	2-1¾	2-1¾
Bills on London	@	30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11¾	1-11¾

Price of Bullion and Species

	Buy	Sell
	Rs. as	Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	220-8	221
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	220	220-4
German Crowns ₹ 100	212-8	213
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	10-	10-2
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs..Nominal.	104	104-4
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs ... ditto	103-12	104

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3 0 0 a 3 8 0	₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do.
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0	do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0	do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do.
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0	do.
Ditto Bassorah	3 0 0	do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0	do.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.—JUNE 10.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 4th instaut, the cantonments and city of Poonah were thrown into the most terrible alarm, by a report, brought into the lines, of an extensive conspiracy being organised and on foot, and only waiting for the concealment of night to massacre all the Europeans about the place. From what we have heard. as yet, it appears, that a respectable native came into the lines about mid-day; went direct to General Salter, and reported that 4,000 men were all in readiness to come in and attack the quarters of the troops, and every other private residence, and to cut every throat, that ever experieneed the comfort of a stock or a *galleband*. Upon this most astounding information, an alarm was instantly sounded. The arsenal was opened; ammunition was served out to the infantry; the artillery received an ample supply of the most serviceable shot; the guns were drawn out and loaded; a messenger was dispatched at full gallop to Kirkee to bring out the troopers; the Staff went tearing along in every direction; and every preparatory precaution was taken, that could prevent the possibility of surprise, and if practicable, catch the conspirators in their own snare. In the mean time, while these dispositions and arrangements were being hastily made, four men were caught in the actual fact offering four or five thousand rupees to the gun lascars, to spike the guns, or hurt them, in any manner, so as to render them unserviceable, and urging them to render their services to the lawful rulers of the Deccan After these men were lodged in separate cells, in the military jail, and very strongly fettered, they were examined by Lieut. Rudd. The troops were under arms all night; and patroles kept traversing the cantonment in every direction; but, throughout a sleepless night. nothing transpired, of an attack; the busy din of preparation, no doubt, scared the conspirators, and admonished them to defer their visit to a more seasonable opportunity.

Although we have full assurance that much disaffection prevails throughout the Deccan, and that it is the scene of much private intrigue, and subterranean cabal, yet we are of opinion, that, in the present instance, matters will be found to have been greatly exaggerated. It is nevertheless pretty well ascertained, that the bands of marauding Kolees and Koonbees that lately spread themselves over the districts, round about Jooneer and other quarters, were hired, by other influential characters, inimical, to our sway, and who are desirous of seeing the ancient dynasty of things restored; nor is it improbable that the weak and timorous efforts of an unlawly crew, acting under no apparent influence, have been the preluminary and experimental movements of a great Mahratta confederacy. We have already adverted to the necessity of having at the least, two European Regiments stationed at Poonah; for nothing can be more absurd than to suppose, that our authority will be respected, through any other medium, than that of a weighty military force. Since the last war, our policy towards the most powerful Mahratta Courts and families, has been any thing but conciliative or liberal. We have stripped them of their consequence, their wealth, and their hereditary power; and we have left them nothing but pride and dignified poverty. They feel their degradation most sensibly and acutely; but amid all the festering and corrosion of broken hopes and blighted aspirations, they have learnt the necessity of dissembling their resentment, and pledging their fidelity to a power, which they see no means of resisting and subduing. The least breathing of successful hope is, therefore, always enough to cast a glow over the smouldering embers of their hostility, and they have an eye and an ear always straining to catch some glimpse of better fortune, or some sound of favourable encouragement. It is well known that a constant interchange of presents, and compliments, and so forth, is the habitual custom between all Mahratta families of rank and majesty from Poonah to Indore, and Berar; and, in all places where they are located, their emissaries are always on the move, guiding and directing the strong under current of secret enmity, which has a duct of communication with every member of the Mahratta body.

We shall probably hear more of this matter in a day or two; and in the mean time, we would again recommend the propriety and justice of having another European Regiment stationed at Poonah. If we wish to suppress the appearance of discontent, we must do it, by shewing, that its movements, or machinations, will only terminate in ruin and disaster.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Opportune is the time, when so much has earnestly been doing to improve and add more to the importance of this little Island, by making something new every day, to remind you of a few, but essential alterations, which to all probability continue unheeded tho' manifestly exposed to the public injury on the roads, and which, if effected betimes, will save the detriment of many, who are inevitably subject to the daily accidents of such impediments.

The first material mischief to be remedied, much for the benefit of those who drive late into Town, is the Wooden railing jutting out like a Promontory on the left side on entrance of the Church Gate, which thumps the Bosom of many a nagtrotting fast in dark, when the lamps tho' for guide are the very bases of misleading the parties, as the consequence by taking the Posts in direct bearing is, that they are steering towards a steep rock having enough of Sounding at the foot, to keep the Vessel clear off stranding, when if not cautiously hove-to, awaring of the perilous approach to change the position, she is sure to crash her Prow with the cliff, with not slight injury to her body and Passengers.

The second, is a corner of the premises,. I know not whose, in the Wall Pakhadee Lane in Mazagone opposite the Police Office, the one on the left side on first turn after entering the Lane, formed like a Curve, which Mr. Editor, is so very injurious to the daily resorters of that place, that one could not possibly feel the bitter result of a carriage or Horse coming in opposition, at the Turn, with a Cart laden full with Rafters Bamboos &c. unless he witnesses a dreadful scene of contact with his own eyes; which so often happens by the road being angular, narrow, and incessantly subject to Luggage &c. since the opening of the wood Godown there.

The third. (tho' amongst many similar alterations yet requisite to be made first) is also a Corner of a Banian Sonkersett's Estate in Goowala bearing about E. N. E. of the Hon'ble Mr. Farish's Bungalow where the Curve of the wall is likewise so much stretched out as to render 2 Carriages hardly passable together on the road, which being so much frequented by the Evening Drive, it is indeed a shame to neglect it so long where the Public interest is concerned and an open impediment manifested. Liberal as the natives are on this side of India, I entertain every confidence of the Landlord's gratuitously allowing a few yards of his ground, if asked for Public advantage, but should he be perverse to refuse it, why not by giving value as he fairly Estimated.

A FRIEND TO BOMBAY.

Bombay, 7th June 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Attend ye mighty of the Land; attend.
A mighty crime is negligence in you.

MR. EDITOR,—In my last, I told you, I should write about once a week, if you would allow me, and I intend to keep my promise. The subject of my present Letter tho' at first sight trivial, is in reality of vital importance.—When first I wrote your predecessor, respecting the Companies, I had little intention of commencing a prolonged correspondence, though it has long been my intention, on my return to England, to publish my sentiments as to the causes which retard conversion, and civilization, in India, but

To gain a Little Grass, the Courser strains
The Halter: when it bursts, he stands amazed;
Paws up the Sward; gazes in wonder round;
Then, dashes off, and kicks, at every thing!
The Groom, the Charger, filled with empty chaff,
Protends in vain; the playful creature comes,
Neighs in his face, and spurns it from his hand!!
But if the Dog—the Cur—thats' injured him,
Fall in his path; he viciously flings out.

I shall in this Letter endeavour to confine myself to one subject, and be as concise as prossible. If the Commanding Officer of any Regiment in the Bombay Army, will on beholding this Letter, rise, from his Chair, and go straitway to his Regimental Store Room, he will find, not only that the Cutting Tools of his Regiment are all of them so blunt as to be unserviceable, but that their appearance evidently proves, they have never had an edge properly put upon them, and that they are, together with the entrenching Tools, mostly without handles. If in this surmise I am wrong, I deserve punishment, but so confident am I of the truth of what I assert, that if there is one Commanding Officer, who will write you, and say that the contrary, he has, in his Store Room, found to be the fact, on a *prompt* examination? and will mention his Station; I pledge myself to make a present of one hundred Rupees, to one of the charitable institutions at Bombay; and that there may be no mistake, I will annonce through your Paper, when I have done so. What is the consequence of this negligence? Why whenever Ladders, a Litter, or the most trifling obstruction is to be cleared, it takes hours to be accomplished in the most bungling manner. I remember once seing some Ladders being made, and after looking for a moment, at the Man hacking away, turning my fatigued eye in utter disgust from the scene, cursing the hardness of the Bamboos, and wondering if there was any thing in my possession I would not give, for one hour of a British Woodcutter: but a few months afterwards, I was sent to inspect the Tools then used, and the Woodcutter fell in my estimation; for to my conviction, not one of those Tools, had ever had an edge properly put upon it; and most of them were without Handles: I would have remarked on those Tools, but my Colleague said "we are not sent to see if the Tools are sharp, but to return into the general Stores the worst half of them." About six years, ago half the Tools in charge of Regiments were ordered to be returned into Stores: in my opinion, they ought on the contrary, to have been doubled. But bad as the Tools are, scarcely a Detachment I will venture to say, built its Head Quarters with any tools; at least about two years ago, I remember in a Detachment composed of Detachments of four or five Regiments, on cutting Tools being inquired after, it was, unless I am much mistaken, found, that only one Regimental Detachment had any Tools and even they were so blunt as to be unserviceable. The loss of life within these last few years, for want of proper cutting instruments, I make no question if calculated, would be found considerable; for instance, I suspect the loss sustained a few years ago by the 7 Regiments near Ahmedabad, would be found attributable to their not having had, the means of making serviceable Ladders.

And who is to blame for all this. First the Commanders-in-Chief, and then reviewing Officers, whose inspections are a farce. I mean no disrespect to the Officer Commanding my Division, who as far as I can judge, understands his real duty much better than any I have seen, but custom has made them, to all useful purposes, Cyphers. The very liberal Government Mess allowance for instance; in most Regiments, how uselessly is it squandered away; but a Reviewing Officer would be hooted, if he did his Duty and saw that Regimental Officers, had the full benefit of the Governments Liberality. The Tent Contract, was, at least partly, taken away, because it was so shamefully used; but whose fault was that; why it was the fault of Commanders in Chief and Reviewing Officers!! Presently I say they will take away Troop Contracts, because reviewing officers do not chuse, to make the Officers Commanding Cavalry Regiments see that Troop Officers, furnish their Horses, with warm Jewels, and good Shoes.

ERKUNDIGUNGENEINZUZIEHEN.

P. S.—There are I believe at present four Detachments of a hundred men each, about to take up their Monsoon quarters, in places some of them have not yet seen, in Guzerat. Now under any circumstances hutting themselves and late in the Season is difficult, but that difficulty is many times increased by their having no cutting or entrenching Tools, a Season when they can scarcely be got from the Villagers for love or money and then unserviceable things; hence sickness and death!!!

June the 7th 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 11TH JUNE, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday	10 18	10 46
Wednesday	11 14	11 41
Thursday	0 6	0 28
Friday	0 52	1 12

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TESTIMONIAL OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT G. C. H. WHO HAVE PAID THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Amount last published	Rs	28,987	11 11
D. Davidson, Esq. C. S.	,,	10	0 0
Ensign Geo H. Robertson, 25th Regt. N. I.	,,	30	0 0
W. Hardy, Esq. M. D.	,,	50	0 0
W. Edmond, Esq.	,,	50	9 6
Assist. Surgeon, B. P. Rooke,	,,	30	0 0
Captain C. A. Stewart, 16th Regiment N. I.	,,	100	0 0
Lieutenant P. L. Hart, Engineers	,,	25	0 3
Assistant Surgeon R. Brown,	,,	300	0 0
Assistant Surgeon J. F. Heddle	,,	50	0 0
Lieut. Col E M. Wood, Secy. to Govt.	,,	100	0 0
Total	Rs	29,132	11 11
Total Amount of Subscriptions recorded	Rs	41,600	2 8

JAMES BIRD,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 10th June 1839.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 8th. Assist. Surgeon A. S. Thomson, 17th Foot, from England.

" Do. Cadet Robert Phayre, Infantry, from Ditto.
" Do. Ensign G. A. Leckie, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Bombay on the morning of the 5th instant in the 41st year of his age, William Morley Esquire, late a Captain in the Bombay Artillery; regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Calcutta on the 21th ultimo Mrs. Charlotte White, aged 38, sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

BIRTH.

At Poona, on the night of the 8th Instant, Mrs. James Morris of a son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

June 8th. Barque William Harris, Henry Terry, Master, from London 26th January 1839.

DEPARTURES.

June 8th. Ship Sultana, J. Page, Master, to China.
Passengers.—4 Natives.
" Do. Ship Ann Chrichton, C. Campbell, Master, to Liverpool.
Passengers.—Mr. Phillips, Mr. Gibb, Miss Gibb.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Sailing Vessel	Superintendent I. N.	Aden*	20th Instant.
A Steamer	Do.	Persian Gulf	4th July
Javerna	Remington & Co.	do.	5th do.
Ann Chrichton	MacVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	1st do.
Competent	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	5th do.
Wave	Aga Mahomed Rahim	Bushire and Karrack	Quick desp.
Euphrates	Dirom Carter & Co.	Madras	1st June
Ann	Do.	China	quick desp.
Maria	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Bordeaux.	early desp.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries & Co.	Clyde	ditto.
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	Quick desp.
William	Skinner & Co	Ditto	ditto.
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell.	Ditto	ditto.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.		
Albyn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Grey and Co.	
Ann	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool.	
T. Worthington	Grey and Co.		
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	London.	10th July.
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormasjee		
Prince George	Grey & Co.		
Surrey	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & Co.		
Triumph	Do.	Persian Gulf	Quick desp.
Lord Elphinstone	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.		
Regia	Eduljee Framjee		
Broad Oak	Remington & Co.		
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.		
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Surveying Schooner Royal Tiger, Receiving Ship Hastings, Orissa, Pilot Brig, Shannon Pilot Schooner, Tuti Light Vessel, and Steamer Semiramis.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Briga Mahmoodee, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Cautry, Grab Brig Mayaraun, Pytamber Savoy, Jeune Antoinette, Earl of Clare, Lady Wilmot Horton, Sulaman, Barbara Ardaseer, Fazerabany Narsew, Fanny Bampertap, and Fazal Curim.

Arab—Ship Tauze
French—Brig LaJosephine.
American—Barque Star.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
John Denniston	Grey and Co.	do.	13th Feb
Thetis	Do.	do.	19th do.
Glenelg		do.	10th March
Colombo		do.	Do. do.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	15th April
Ida		do.	6th Feb.
Childe Harold		do.	10th May
Anna Robertson		do.	30th March
Isabella		do.	15th do.
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	8th do.
Heywood	Do.	do.	10th April
Kingston		do.	28th Feb.
Grenada		do.	1st April
Caledonia		do.	28th Feb.
Commerce		do.	17th March
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	16th do.
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly	In Feb.
Hector	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	do.	18th Jan.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	do.	20th do.
Ruteshire	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	9th Jan.
Alan Ker		do.	3d March.
Buckingamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	St. Aust Bordeaux.	
Paquet d'Havana			
Emilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Rio	1st Jan.
Dromcan	Do	Madras	12th do.
St. Giudes		Lisbon	22nd Feb.

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gatela.
" *Singapore.*—Asia Felix, and Helen.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.—MAY, 29.

The weather at Simla up to the 15th of the Month was that of a fine summer of England—since which an unusual change has taken place—a succession of Storms have occurred and clouds now rest on the Mountain tops as if the rains had set in.

The Rajah of Kamharsein died a few days ago, and as he has left no heir—his property reverts to Government, this is the second Hill stage which has lately fallen into the possession of the East India Company.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

SIR,—The measures lately adopted by the Indian Government for the re-establishment of an exiled King upon the throne of Cabul are gradually leading us to a crisis in our affairs, that has naturally awakened attention of all who regard the dignity of the British Empire, to be advanced by success, or compromised by failure, in the accomplishment of its designs, and the great questions of policy and commerce involved in the result of our proceedings, combine to render the present, one of the most interesting, if not the most critical periods of our dominion in the East. Sharing, therefore, as I do in the general feelings, that originate in the contemplation of our present position I shall not deem it necessary to preface the observations I am about to make with any apology for their intrusion upon the public ear, if in the course of them it should appear that I have been betrayed by ignorance or partiality into errors, I shall patiently submit to the rebuke contained in their demonstration.

The avowed object of the expedition to Cabul as stated in the declaration of the Governor General of India, published during the Autumn of 1838, * was, by opening the "Navigation of the Indus" to facilitate the extension of our commerce, and secure for the British nation that legitimate influence in central Asia which an interchange of benefits with the inhabitants would naturally produce" To this same end a treaty had been entered into so far back as the year 1832 with such potentates as had it in their power to forward by their acquiescence, or by their opposition to retard the execution of the project. It was subsequently agreed to invite the ruler of Cabul to become a party to the above treaty, and thereby lend his assistance in securing the advantages to be gained by the coalition; but whilst an accredited envoy was yet on his way to the capital, whither he was proceeding for the purpose of making known the wishes of our Government to Dost Mahomed and inviting him to sanction by his approbation, schemes that were purely of a commercial nature, information was received that his troops had made a sudden and *unprovoked* irruption into the teritories of our ally the Maharajah Runjeet Sing, thus commencing a strife in the heart of the countries we proposed to make the channel of our commerce that threatened to annihilate the hopes previously entertained of establishing a friendly intercourse with the inhabitants.

Dost Mahommed rejected the offer of mediation on the part of the British Government, and threw himself into the arms of a people whose prince had openly manifested his intention of marching a force upon the Indus with a view to his own aggrandizement, and even talked loudly of extending his conquests beyond the barriers of that stream.

After mature deliberation a policy was adopted by our rulers worthy of the nation for whose interests and safety they were so deeply responsible. They deemed it inconsistent with the dignity of England to waste time and gold in fruitless negociations, or to permit operations to be carried on, the Indian fron-

* See the Governor General's Declaration.

tier, that might so fatally influence the destinies of the Empire. Their policy was too clear and decisive in its tone to admit, for a moment, of misconstruction, one that has enabled the inhabitants of a remote island in the North of Europe to establish themselves in a country, the conquest of which was achieved with a rapidity as unexampled in the history of nations as the equity and liberal respect for the prejudices of a conquered people with which its government has been administered.

The justice of the grounds upon which we have declared war against the Sovereign of Persia and the Chieftain of Cabul, cannot admit of a doubt, but the means resorted to in order to effect the destruction of the latter potentate have been severely animadverted upon both in this country and at home. *Why dethrone Dost Mahommed?* it has been exclaimed in allusion to our having advocated the cause of Shah Sooja, and proclaimed our determination of reseating him upon the Musnud of Cabul.

Now, I am as perfectly convinced as any body can be, of the general soundness of that maxim which inculcates the wisdom and justice of respecting the person of an adversary, whose measures may have proved obnoxious, and concede not the right of interference in the internal relations of a people and its sovereign with whom circumstances may have forced us into hostile collision, but I deny that that maxim can be applied in the present case. The man whom we would depose, is a turbulent and ambitious usurper, the most fortunate of several candidates for the sovereignity with which, profiting by a state of anarchy and confusion, he has involved himself. A formidable party raised him to his present eminence, but that party influenced by various motives now refuse to support him and it appears that the majority of the inhabitants of Affghanistan influenced by the hope of enjoying that tranquillity which the perpetual union of the Baruckzye chieftains has denied them, are well affected to the cause of his rival our regal client.

What received law of justice then do we infringe in supporting the claims generally acknowledged to be so well founded, and which if successfully advanced, a glance at the political horizon informs us may be the means of securing such incalculable advantages.

I have agreed to the justice of the maxim of non-interferenee above adverted to regarding it, in a theoretical point of view, but I am of opinion that however incontrovertible its truth in theory it is still not of such importance but that it will yield to considerations that circumstances render omnipotent.

Our indian affairs are in a position that demands the exercise of the utmost firmness and decision, within the last few years the machinery of our power has been rudely shaken by the misplaced tenderness we have displayed in the abolition of Corporal punishment in the native Army. The aspect of Burmah is unfriendly, and the conduct of the Goorkas warrants us in suspecting them of cherishing hostile intentions.

At such a juncture no statesman conversant with the history and character of Asiatics, can be blind to the necessity *of striking the first blow*, and upon whom can that blow with such propriety be dealt as upon him, who has unprovokedly defied us by long invading the territories of our ally? Success in the first instance may save us much blood and much labour.

Few instances occur in the annals of Asiatic monarchies of protracted resistance being opposed to the arms of an invader, who has the good fortune to commence his career with one brilliant victory. The first success has generally led to the achievment of the object for which an army has been levied.

The magic of a victory at once attracts thousands to the standard of the victor, and the conquests of Zenghiz and Temur are proofs of the rapidity with which the original numbers of their victorious hordes swelled to a size that crushed resistance, for it is keenly remarked by Sir Alexander Burnes that the countries from which the Tartars issued were too thinly populated to produce such a force as that with which the subjugation of Central Asia was accomplished.

We have been insulted and must be avenged—attempt to conciliate an Asiatic who has declared himself your enemy, who is in any way interested in your fall, and his vanity immediately leads him to look upon your conduct as the result of fear.

It is when the hand of reconciliation is proffered that his own is most ready to grasp the hilt of the sword. In our political dealings therefore it is impossible that we should not occassionally quit the standard which theorists have set up to regulate the march of civilized policy, and we may at the same time derive some gratification from observing that in doing so we are but following the example of the most civilized and powerful nations of Europe. What regard for abstract rights does France display in her present schemes of colonization in northern Africa: do we forget that some of the fairest portions of Europe and Asia are overshadowed by the wings of Russian conquest, that rapid progress of the autocrat to power and the industry with which he accumulates the means of aggrandizement are developed in every port and every fortress in his dominions from the Bosphorus to the Baltic. The execution of his designs upon Constantinople deferred but not abandoned, he only awaits a favorable opportunity of annexing it to his empire, *that* opportunity will soon be afforded, for what principle or maxim is there whose edge may not be rounded to the purposes of an ambitious despot.

The private character of Dost Mahomed has been the theme of much eulogy, and he is not without many public virtues, but I conceive that he possesses, as far as can be discovered from the testimony of those who have depicted him to us no claims to our admiration that would not be overborne by the weight of the political reasons which demand his removal from the scene of his usurpations.

His Persian descent, his partiality to the nature of that country incline him to lend too favorable an ear to the whispers of Persian ambition, the very talents that elicit our admiration he has evinced the will to wield with dangerous effect to the overthrow of our commercial schemes.

In assuming the part of Shah Shooja's protectors we are not fighting for a phantom, for in his person are vested all the advantages, we with good reason expect to derive from our commercial relations with the countries over which he will preside.

Well aware of the precarious tenure by which he holds the Sovereignty of a land that for thirty years has been the seat of rebellion, he will naturally cling to the aid of those powerful auxiliaries who have been instrumental in raising him from a state of indigence to one of power. During his long exile he has had the means of discovering the vastness of our resources and the consequent inability to resist us of any neighbouring potentate.

If not gratidude, interest, the mainspring of all policy will cement the bond that attaches him to our cause, while misfortune the surest monitor of princes may have had its infflience in softening the arrogance and dissipating the vanity which in former time caused him to lose the substance of a crown when grasping at its shadow.

In conclusion, Sir, I trust I shall be deemed no visionary enthusiast, when I say that in our union with this prince I behold a fabric based on the natural foundation of truth and confidence. I see the productions of far distant remote countries finding their way by the Channel of the Indus into the markets of Europe I behold a passage opened for the introduction of our civilization into the heart of Asia, and when I reflect upon the mighty results that will follow such an event, I confess I am pazzled by the splendour of the project that proposes to realize them, and am carried down by the stream of my thoughts and hopes to the shores of a boundless Ocean.

TROILUS.

A private letter received from Candahar since the arrival of our budget of news confirms all the favourable reports of our affairs in that quarter. The Army is described as generally healthy, in excellent spirits and living in a land of plenty.

Another letter gives the following account of the city of Candahar and its neighbourhood.

"The streets of the city are wide, but I saw no building remarkable for its size or beauty. The house which the Sirdars occupied is a handsome residence, with a nice garden attached to it, The populace are the most mixed race of Asiatics I have seen. The men are tall and muscular; the women particularly fair and pretty; and the whole well dressed.

Candahar is in a valley well cultivated, and it seems as if we had dropped into a Paradise. The country that we have been traversing for the last two months is the most barren and desolute that eyes ever rested upon. Even the valley of Pesheen presented but little cultivation, not a tree to be seen and seldom a blade of grass. The hills even were destitute of covering, they were only huge masses of clay. The contrast now is great. Five miles off, the country is as I have described it above. Here, the good things of this life are abundant, luxuriant fields in cultivation, which will be ready for the sickle in 3 or 4 weeks,—extensive plains of green sward for the cattle,—endless gardens and orchards,—the rose trees grow wild and are 8 or 10 feet high, and fruits of all kinds are becoming ripe, &c."

The following is an extract from a letter just received from Camp:—

May 4th 1839.

I dare say you have ere this received an account of the occupation of Candahar, but in case you should not. I will give you the few items we have heard about it. On the 24th of April, whilst the Army was still two marches from Candahar, the Shah hearing, that the chiefs Kohun Dil Khan, and Ruhan Dil Khan had *cut their lucky*, and that the whole country was rising in his favor, marched with part of his Force, and the whole of the corps diplomatic, and entered the City amidst the acclamations of this people. In consequence of the oppression of the Khans, and particularly their late exertions to raise the munitions of war, for the present emergency; the people have got heartily sick of their rule. The *ignoble vulgus* are at all times glad of a change of Masters, they know they cannot be much worse off than at present and are buoyed up with hopes of some improvement in their condition. Be the case as it may, there can be no doubt, that the Khans are very unpopular and that the Shah received a hearty and warm welcome. A great number of the Chiefs, and almost all the Soldiers of the Khans have come in, to pay their obeisance and their service to the King. The *par nobile fratres* have fled with not more than 200 followers, some say to Cabul, but the general belief is, that they are gone, via Mushed, to Persia; with the intention of throwing themselves on the generosity of the Khajur, and soliciting Persian and Russian assistance. As for either of these powers taking up their cause; the prospect is quite hopeless. Persia is too much afraid of our preparations in the Persian Gulf, and Russia has got quite enough,, with Circassia at war, and Georgia in a state of insurrection, to keep her hands full for the present. It appears the Chiefs did not give up all hopes for resistance till they found their followers deserting their standard, for one day a party of 3,000 horse approached to within a few miles of our Camp, which they proposed attacking at night, but when they saw our formidable array of canvass, and heard the exaggerated accounts of the strength of our Army, their hearts sunk within them, (in oriental language, our Force is at least three Crores fighting men, and two lacks of Topes.) The first Chief who came over to our side was Hadjee Khan, head of the Kakurs, accompanied by four hundred horse. The Hadjee's men cut a most grotesque appearance they are mounted on quadrupeds of all sorts and sizes, from the great Northern Horse of sixteen hands, to the miserable Tat scarce a span high, their Armour is of endless variety, Helmets of all shapes, from the broad Chillumchee, to the more exalted pickdanee pattern, some with coats of Mail like that worn by our Ancestors five hundred years ago—others in chain armour no doubt old family pieces captured centuries ago from the retreating Armies of former conquerors of Hindoostan, put one forcibly in mind of the procession of Coblers on St. Crispins day. The Hadjee's advent is one however of great importance to our cause as he commands the nest of robbers, some 3 or 4000 strong, who infest the country between the Boland and Kojuk passes, and cut off all our Dawks, and communications. If we can only succeed in securing the services of the Chiefs of the Marrys and other tribes of robbers who frequent the Boland pass, we will soon be able to keep up a regular communication with our provinces. At present the Dak is worse than ever, during the last sixteen days, we have only received one Calcutta Dak, the other 15 days letters, and newspapers are doubtless gone for ever. Few incidents worthy of record occurred during the march of the Army from Kojuk to Candahar, whilst defiling through the former pass, there was a good deal of skirmishing with the Ajuzaes by whom many of our people were wounded, and numbers of Camels carried off. In one of these encounters, Major Daly of the 4th Dragoons killed no less than six of the robbers with a common Hog-spear, a fearful weapon in the hands of an old Hog hunter. On another occasion, two of Mr. Macnaghten's Elephants were carried off, whilst out grazing, not by the robbers, but by a party of Kohun Dil Khan's, report says, he and his brother next day paraded through the streets of Candahar mounted on them, poor Devils, their triumph has been brief, but they will be a nice present to the King of Kings. On the arrival of the Army, Otta was selling at 8 and 10 seers for the rupee, the Commissariat Harpies no sooner put in their spoons, than it rose as usual, to 3 and 4 seers for the rupee. The King was indignant at this, and ordered the Buniahs to sell at 8 seers for the rupee, but the latter were well versed in Adam Smith, and shut up shop altogether, on this the Monarchs anger rose, and he threatened to cut off their ears,---the threat made things worse and worse, and at present gram is only procurable by stealth at 3 and ½ seers for the rupee, luckily the new crops will be ripe in a month, they are uninjured and the whole country round Candahar is one sheet of cultivation. Horses are beginning to be brought in, and the Cavalry are purchasing to supply their loss during the march. The Army expects to remain at Candahar, at least a month, when it will advance on Cabul, no accounts from the latter place. Sir John Keane has just published a most severe Wig on Lieut. Crispin of the 2d Cavalry, for abusing a Naik of the Bombay Army. Captain Havelock has resigned the Brigade Majorship of the Cavalry, and is replaced by Captain Wheeler of 2d Cavalry. No other news.

We regret to find that the Steam Meeting held at the Assembly Rooms on the 25th instant, pursuant to the notice inserted in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 22nd idem, was but thinly attended, and only two shares subscribed for. The advantage of the "Comprehensive Scheme" appeared to be generally admitted, though at the same time doubts were expressed as to its ultimate success, especially as the amount of subscriptions from the sister Presidencies was then unknown.

Owing to the scanty attendance, the resolutions were so few and unimportant, that the Chairman, Mr. Metcalfe, has not considered it necessary to furnish any formal report of the proceedings.

AGRA UKHBAR.—MAY, 30.

AGRA.—General Pollack returns from Simla to-day.

The first stone or to speak properly the first brick of the Metcalfe Testimonial was laid yesterday morning, but without any ceremonial.

Mr. H. Boulderson, will it is said, be appointed to succeed Mr. Fane in the Board of Revenue. The appointment is spoken of the more confidently, from the well-known similarity of opinions and temper in Mr. B———, and the present distinguished head of the Board, a maximum of co-peration being thereby ensured to Government.

The weather for the past week has been sultry, and variable, the wind generally blowing from the southward. This is the weather sciolists pronounce to indicate the speedy appearance of the rains.

MUSSOORIE.—Mr. Flood, of the Buffs, who lately obtained his Commission, was found dead in a Khud on the 22nd instant. He went out at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th, and nothing further was heard of him until his body was discovered in a state of putrifaction; it is supposed that he must have gone off in a fit.

A well known member of the Medical profession, who is here for the benefit of his mental, as well as physical health, is the source of much trouble to all ladies, who in the absence of their liege Lords wish to follow the example of the chaste Penelope, inasmuch as he seeks to seduce them from their allegiance in the most direct, and undisguised manner. The monomania of the gentleman in question is that Mussoorie is the Island of Cyprus and he the High Priest appointed to preside at the Festival of *Aphrodisia*.

LOODEEANAH.—Matabbur Singh, who was near a year ago detected in carrying treasonable overtures to Runjeet, from his master the Rajah of Nepaul, and has been under restraint ever since by our Government, has, it is said, been allowed to go at large, by Mr. Robinson, the locum tenens of Major Wade. The act is said to have been a blunder of Mr. R———s.

REVENUE CIRCULAR.

TO H. M. ELLIOTT, ESQ.
Secy. to the Sudur Board of Rev., N. W. P.,
ALLAHABAD.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 91 A., dated 19th April last, forwarding copy of the Circular Order of the Sudur Board of Revenue, No. 8, prescribing revised Rules for the Collection of the land Revenue, in the Districts of these Provinces, and in reply to request that you will inform the Board, that the principles upon which their instructions are drawn up, have His Lordship's full concurrence; and the instructions themselves his entire approbation.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. CURRIE,
Offg. Secy. to the G. G., N. W. P.

REVENUE DEPT:
Simla, 18th May, 1839.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.
NOS. 1 TO 5.

Delhi, Saugor and Kumaon.

Rules for obviating the loss to which landholders are subject by the too early and too frequent demand for Revenue.

SIR,—The Sudur Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces, having frequently had occasion to observe the landholders are constantly exposed to considerable loss from the too early and too frequent demand for Revenue, desire me to request that you will direct the introduction of the following plan in the districts under your control, from which the Board hope, that the evil will be abated, and the injurious effects of the present system be no longer a subject of general complaint.

2. The Board desire that as a general rule, there may be no more than four Revenue instalments throughout the year, and that the periods of these be so fixed, as to admit of the land-holders disposing of their grain before they are called upon to pay the Government Revenue.

3. With this object in view, they consider that the two Khurreef Kists should commence on the 15th of November and on the 15th of December respectively. The amount of these Kists is left to the discretion of the Collectors. In some districts it will be found advisable to take six annas in some eight annas, and in some ten annas during the Khurreef, and in tracts of country where Sugar-cane is cultivated to a great extent, it will be advisable to make the Khurreef Kists three, allowing the third to commence on the 1st of February.

4. The date of the Rubbee Kists should vary according to the circumstances of the District. They should commence either on the 15th of April and 15th of May, and on the 15th of June, according as the harvests may be early or late; but the 15th of June should be taken as the very latest period under any circumstances for the commencement of collecting the last instalment of the year.

5. The proportion of the year's Jumma to be demanded at each instalment should be fixed for each village, with reference to the Crops usually cultivated in the village. The sum of the items set down as the Kists the aggregate of the payment fixed for each Pergunnah at each kist, will, of course, give the kist of the Zilla.

6. The Board are aware, that objections will be raised in some quarters to the indulgence which they now contemplate in favour of the malgoozars, and it will be, perhaps, represented as an improvident scheme, to give them such opportunity of making away with the proceeds of the earliest Corps, but the Board are pursuaded that where firmness is shewn in visiting wilful default with the penalties authorized by law, the Zumeendars will soon be sufficiently sensible of the manifest advantage to themselves of the proposed system, to induce them to adopt habits of thrift, foresight and economy, and make them joyfully do every thing in their power, to promote a scheme designed to rescue them from the anxious sacrifices, which the present bargains of foresale compel them to submit to. No such effects have been found to follow the introduction of this measure in those districts, in which it has been already tried with complete success. It is not reasonable to suppose, that where the option is held out to them of saving, as much perhaps as thirty per cent. per annum, they would willingly do any thing to throw discredit on a measure calculated to yield them so much relief, and thereby necessitate a speedy return to the former system which they have found to be fraught with so many evils.

7. You are requested to submit for the inspection of the Board, an Abstract of the kistbundee of each District according to the system now enjoined, so soon as the Statements of 1247, F. S., are prepared for transmission to the Accountant.

8. In promulgating the kistbundee formed under these orders, you will of course make it known, that the demand of the malgoozars on the cultivators, is to be guided by the same rule; and you will instruct the Collectors to be guided in the decision of summary suits, whether for rent exaction, or replevin, by this principle.

9. While on this subject, the Board direct me to request that you will take measures to repress a practice, which the Tuhseeldars in some Districts are found to resort to, of issuing Hookummamas in lieu of Dustuks, from which they and their adherents derive considerable profit. You are also requested to submit a specimen of the usual Dustuk issued in each district of your division.

(True Copy.)
I have, &c.
(Signed) H. M. ELLIOT.
Secretary.

Sudur Bd. of Revenue, N. W. P.
Allahabad, 19th April, 1839.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 20th May, 1839.

Appointment.—Mr. R. H. Irvine, M. D. Assistant Surgeon at Ajmere, has this day been appointed to the medical charge of the Residency at Gwalior.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India, has this day been pleased to make the following appointments.

Major T. Robinson, 1st Assistant to the Resident at Indore, to be Political Agent at Kotah.

Major Robinson, will continue to officiate as Political Agent at Meywar, until further orders.

Captain J. W. Douglas, 2nd Assistant, to be 1st Assistant to the Resident at Indore.

Lieutenant W. F. Eden, 3rd Assistant, to be 2nd Assistant to ditto ditto.

Notification.—Captain E. Watt, 6th Light Cavalry, attached to the 1st Regiment Cavalry, Oude Auxiliary Force, has been permitted to be absent from his duty, from the 15th May to the 15th October 1839, for the purpose of visiting the Hills North of Deyrah, for the benefit of his health.

Appointment.—Mr. Asst. Surgeon William Jameson, to the medical charge of the Umballah Political Agency.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the G. G. of India,
T. H. MADDOCK,—*Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—MAY 27.

We learn from a source which commands our confidence, that Captain Lawrence's Troop of the Horse Brigade, now stationed at Mhow, is under orders to proceed to Bombay immediately after the cessation of the rainy season, with, as it is whispered, the view of forming part of an expedition to the Persian Gulph. If there is any foundation for the latter portion of this report, it would lead us to infer that matters have not been altogether accommodated between our Government and Persia. At the same time, it is difficult to assign any other probable reason for the detachment; since we are unable to perceive another quarter in which the service of Horse Artillery so sent, can be required. Should our surmises prove correct, we are likely to have our hands pretty well filled—and to find just as much occupation, as we can well manage to undertake—a crisis of this kind however, is, on the whole, advantageous—because the greater the demand for troops, the more apparent will the necessity of an increase become to those, who alone have the power of fixing the protection of these realms on a firm and permanent basis.

We understand the Hon'ble Company's Sloop *Amherst* reached Kyouk Phyoo in safety on the morning of the 12th instant, and may be expected in town again in a few days.

By letters received from the Cape, we understand the *Robert Small* Captain Fulcher, arrived in Table Bay on the 29th March, *fifty-one* days from Calcutta—passengers all well. She sailed again on the 3d April. Colonel and Mrs. Low remain at the Cape.

The following is an extract of a letter just received from a passenger on board the *Adelaide* off Cape Town:—

'*Cape March 20th.*—We came to an anchor yesterday evening, but almost immediately after a strong South Easter came on and we have not yet (noon) had any communication with the shore or shipping—the *Richmond* and *Duke of Argyle* are lying just ahead of us, and a ship has just come to anchor supposed to be the *Robert Small*. The Port Captain has been on board, and it appears that all the ships which sailed during January with the exception of the *Richmond* and *Robert Small*, even the *Hungerford*, have passed long ago—the *Madagascar* was only forty-one days from the Sand-heads."—*Calcutta Courier May* 28.

BENGAL HURKARU.—MAY 27.

The Shipping Reports, since our last, have announced the following arrivals; viz. the *Good Success*, Fraser, from China 10th April and Madras 18th May; the *Enterprize*, Salkelah, from Liverpool 22d January; the *Sylph*, Viall, from Bombay 8th, and Madras 21st May; the *Drongan*, Mackenzie, from Cochin 12th, and Madras 22d May; the *Portsea*, Lowe, from Singapore 26th April and Madras 21st May, and the *William Dampier*, Hazelwood, from Rangoon 27th April.

The Semaphore of this morning also reported the *Catherine*, Brown, and the *Europa*, Brown, both from Madras 22d May.

We publish in another column, two letters on the New Assam Companies, for the cultivation of Tea. It would appear, that there are two Companies, and our two correspondents take each a Company under their protection. From these Letters and from private enquiries we learn, that the Assam company (not yet advertized) was established in London in February last. This company has a capital of £500,000 in 10,000 shares of £50, of which 2,000 have been allotted to India, and 8,000 to England. The whole of the shares are taken, we understand, and application has been made at home to the Board of Control and Court of Directors, and by their desire, and with their recommendation, to the Government of India, for the transfer of the E. I. Company's Establishments and Plantations in Assam, at a fair valuation. £5,000 or half a lakh of rupees, having been sent out as *earnest* money. This Company is most respectably supported at home, and the joint Agents in Calcutta are Messrs. Coockerell and Co. and Messrs. Boyd and Co.

The Assam *Agricultural* Company, whose advocate is Fair Play, (Quere being for the Company) is advertized at 6,000 shares of £50 each, of which 2,000 are reserved for India, and subscriptions invited by the Agents, Messrs. Fergusson, Brothers and Co. Calcutta. We have seen nothing in the English papers, nor have we learned any thing here of the origin of this Company, which judging by the respectability of its Calcutta Agents, is also we presume, well supported at home.

We wish well to both Companies: the one already filled up and in operation, has undoubtedly some advantage over the one in progress, and is the most likely to obtain the present Tea Establishment in Assam; and the capital subscribed we think sufficient for the undertaking. If not, it is easy to double it, if necessary, or perhaps it would be better to unite the two Companies, than to create unprofitable competition at the outset, which may endanger the success of either Company or perhaps of both Companies. One of them had better take to Caouchouc or Flax, or even to Sugar, in either of which there is ample room for enterprize and capital. If the *Assam Company* succeed in Tea, there will soon be as many Tea Plantations in Bengal &c. as there are Indigo Factories.

The *Bhaugheruttee* Flat, in tow of the Iron Steamer *Jumna*, will start for Allahabad at day light to-morrow morning, with the following passengers:

Lieutenant Whiteford; Mr. Radcliff; T. Slade, Esq.; B. E. Bacon, Esq.; Ensign Swinton; Ensign Smallpage; G. T. Phillips, Esq, and Mr. Davidson.

The letters published in yesterday's *Harkaru*, and our remarks upon them, have produced further information, of which the following is the substance:

In February last, a private association of gentlemen of capital was formed in Calcutta. for acting upon the fair prospects then pronounced upon the cultivation of Tea in Assam. This private assoc ation immediately applied to the Governor-General to know, whether the experimental Tea Gardens could be made over to such private enterprize; the reply was favorable to such a measure, provided no monopoly was sought for. While in the act of passing their application through Council for the transfer of the experimental farms to their body, comprising a capital of ten lakhs of rupees, two agency houses received instructions from a company, formed in England, to dispose of two thousand shares, and finding an association already formed in Calcutta, and in operation, they thought fit to invite a junction with the London Company, which was perfected at the beginning of this month. The Calcutta Association already formed taking 1,400 of their shares the number actually subscribed for up to the date of junction, and the remainder, being filled up in a few days by other parties, who had not previously subscribed.

We are glad to see the advertisement in the first page; it looks like proceeding to business, and we are informed that the united Company is supported by about 50 names, of such standing in society as to hold out the best prospects of success to the enterprize.—*May* 28.

The following are the particulars of the Opium Sale, held at the Exchange yesterday:

	Chest	Highest	Lowest	Average	Proceeds.
Behar.....	1430	275	220	235 6 8	336,650
Benares.....	975	220	190	196 5 4	191,425

From this statement our readers will observe, that the drug still hold some value in the opinion of the public, in spite of the late disastrous intelligance. It might be difficult to say what motive influenced each individual purchaser, or more strictly, on what *data* the calculations were founded, which again led so many to play this most fascinating, but most fearful game of hazard. On one side, it was whispered, that the fate of the Malwa produce was sealed; and *that* source of supply being stopped, patience and capital would be well employed in "biding their time" for the disposal of Bengal. On the other, it was contended, that let what would become of the Malwa, our own Patna and Benares agencies would most assuredly be closed for ever on Her Majesty's Government hearing of the proceedings at Canton, and the danger to which the tea-revenue and the lives of the lieges had been exposed thereby. While again all parties seemed disposed to acquiesce in the probability of a market being found at Formosa, or other places, not under the Chinese Government, to which the Junks could resort, and in which case the trade could be carried on without compromising British interests in any way. We confess we have some doubts on this latter point, if it is to be settled by so thorough a practical statesman, as His Excellency Lin. He, it is clear, goes at once to the fountain-head of things." If opium finds its way to China in any manner, I will stop your trade in tea. You make and ship the poison, I will hold you responsible for its introduction here."

How this position is to be turned is not very evident; and upon the whole, therefore, we are inclined to lean to the probability of an entire suppression of the legal export from India under orders from home. A smuggling trade will doubtless follow, embodying all the daring reckless features which distinguish similar exploits in the British Channel.

We have advisedly withheld from any observations on the conduct of the local government in persevering with the sale. It is a most delicate and difficult question to deal with. We are aware that many gentleman of great experience in the Chinese character view it as the forerunner of the greatest mischief in Canton, not less indeed than the sacrifice of the lives of all the British residents there. In this fear, however, we do not participate. It may lead to a renewed suspension of the trade, only to be reopened on an exchange of treaties between England and China, prohibitory of the export hence and import there; and responsibility would not be light in the event of this contigency. At the same time, the Government may not consider it dignified to acknowledge the action of foreign regulations on their own concerns, and which they would do, by desisting from the sale, in deference to the advices from Captain Elliott. They may argue that injury inflicted on the British Resident's in China, will be at the risk and peril of the perpetrators, and will content themselves with intimating, that vengeance swift and certain will fall upon the latter for any acts affecting life, in consequence of its undoubted right of growing and selling opium in Calcutta. We will not, however, further pursue the subject at present, but shall be glad to receive the opinions of some of our talented correspondents and contrast them.—*May* 28.

We have received files of Cape papers to the 29th of March, but we do not observe any thing of particular interest in them. We hear, however, that there are later private accounts which give the arrival from Calcutta, of the *Robert Small* in Table Bay, on the 29th March! passengers all well. She took her departure for London on the 3d of April. Col. and Mrs. Law landed at the Cape.

Letters have been received from the *London*, Wimble, dated 5th March, off the Cape—"all well." A. St. Helena Shipping List states, that the *Batavier*, which arrived there on the 25th of December, "spoke the *Upton Castle* off the Cape," Up to the 23d of February, she had not arrived at St. Helena, however, nor in England up to 26th March.—May 29.

INDICO PROSPECTS.—*Jessore 20th May.*—We have had lots of rain all this month; rather too much of it. The jheels and nullahs are as full now as is usual in the end of July. A little fine weather now and a fine June, and we would have a good chance for a splendid season. Plant as thick as mustard!

From Hooghly, 17th May.—No rain here until the 8th instant, consequently did not sow a beegah. One or two slight showers since, but scarcely sufficient to wet the ground three inches deep, and the sun and grasshoppers are carrying off the plant as fast as it comes up.

Bhaugulpore 21st May, 1839.—Between the 4th and 16th instant, several showers have fallen in this neighbourhood, but the whole amount of rain is not half enough to admit of sowing generally nor even satisfactorily to secure an October crop, and we are anxiously looking for more. The rain has been very partial and is believed to have extended to Tirhoot. were they had a portion of the shower of the 4th; since that time the gents have been too busy (perhaps speechifying or correcting the press) to write to their friends.

Any "On dits" regarding indigo prospects extracted from your daily contemporaries, prove very acceptable to your blue readers, and an occasional notice of the weather in Calcutta would also oblige those in the far west, for though very few of them can preach, yet, like the Minister man, they can all draw inferences.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—MAY 31.

A BRUSH WITH BHEELS.—A Havildar's party of the Nizam's Infantry had a sharp affair lately with a body of Bheels in the Acote District, about forty miles from Ellichpoor. The Bheels, it seems, have been in the habit of levying Blackmail on a village near their hills, and it consequently became necessary to station a few Sepoys for the protection of the place and its inhabitants. The Bheels we are told came down in considerable numbers but were at once driven back by the Havildar and his party who pursued them into the hills with such vivacity, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, that the Bheels were forced to take refuge in a small mud Fort on the summit of the hills, and where from its nearly inaccessible situation they were able to maintain themselves against the repeated attacks of the Havildar, wherein five of his party were wounded. At length however a reinforcement arrived, and the Bheels being driven from their stronghold took once more to the mountain fastnesses, through the intricacies whereof the pursuit was so actively continued that four of the delinquentss were taken and handed over to the Civil Power, after a long and fatiguing chace.

DARING DACOITY.—A most daring Dacoity took place in the City of Ellichpoor on the 15th inst. the circumstances of which were as follows. It would appear that a rich Soukar had recently arrived from Aurungabad, and whilst himself engaged in *poojah* at a neighbouring shrine, between the hours of 6 and 7 in the evening, his premises were suddenly attacked by about 50 well armed men, who instantly cut down five of the Soukar's followers one of whom was killed on the spot and three mortally wounded. The robbers at once went straight to the repository of the Soukar's valuables, which they plundered, and got clear off with a booty amounting in jewels and money to 25,000 Rupees. Strange to say this tragedy was enacted in the Chouck fronting the Nawaub's Palace where there are always plenty of armed men on duty and within 50 yards of his body guard! Such outrages as these, and which are invariably committed with impunity, certainly do not reflect much credit on the Local Police, for it is extraordinary how they can be perpetrated without causing such an alarm as would ensure the detection of the perpetrators, yet we well remember a Dacoity taking place in 1825 in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, wherein a respectable Native Shopkeeper, one Balashaing was murdered after a stout resistance, and his premises plundered before seven in the evening and within a couple of hundred yards of a European Guard.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—A murder under circumstances of the most revolting cruelty took place in the City of Ellichpoor a few days ago. Two little boys of 8 or 10 years of age, a Moosulmaun and a Hindoo were playing together, when an altercation took place and the Hindoo struck the Moosulmaun upon the head and slightly cut him; this was seen by his mother who happened to be coming out of the house; she instantly seized the Hindoo boy, dragged him into a secluded garden, where horrible to relate, she first tore out the miserable child's eyes with a large needle and then not content with this atrocious act of cruelty, wherein she was assisted by her husband, she terminated the existence of her unfortunate victim by thrusting an iron spike up its body, whereby the hapless child's sufferings were speedily at an end. The murderers we are happy to say have been tried, convicted and very justly sentenced to death, which punishment they were to undergo so soon as the sentence should be confirmed by the Prime Minister Chundoo Laul, and an order received for the extreme penalty of the law to be carried into execution.

ELLICHPORE.—The weather at Ellichpore has been most grilling of late, the Thermometer generally ranging an hundred in the shade, whilst at Gawulghur it never exceeds eighty six. Some slight showers have

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fallen within the last few days, accompanied by high wind with thunder and lightning, which appear indicative of the approaching Monsoon. The following were the the current prices of grain at Ellichpore on the 18th Instant.

Gram, per Rupee	24½	Seers.
Jowary, „ „	32	„
Wheat, „ „	26	„
Rice, „ „	9 to 15	„

OOMRAWATTEE.—We are favoured with a Nirruck of Hoondees at Oomrawattee on the 18th Instant.

Exchange on Calcutta, 26 0 per cent.
Madras, 18 0 „ „
Bombay, 18 0 „ „
Nagpore 4 8 „ „
Aurungabad 2 0 „ „
Hydrabad, 7 0 „ „

THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.—We are indebted to a friend in the Nizam's Army for the following item of intelligence regarding a Medical Officer high in the service of His Highness. As we are however quite in ignorance of the merits of the case, we presume not to offer any observation beyond saying that we consider Major General Fraser's high character for judgment and justice, a guarantee that he has not erred on the occasion in question.

"A gentleman high in the Medical profession at this Station has been recently tried by a General Court Martial for disobedience of Orders in refusing to sit on a Committee, in which a junior was ordered as President. The proceedings were suppressed but the individual in question was ordered to join the Garrison Battalion at Kunner, which by many is considered an arbitrary stretch of Authority."

NELLORE.—Mr. Casamajor of the Civil Service has we hear been appointed on a Commission of Enquiry at Vellore. We have not been able to understand that the subject of enquiry is of a political nature.

BANGALORE.—Her Majesty's Birth day having been selected for the investment of certain Native Officers with the order of "British India;" the whole of the Troops of Bangalore were assembled at day light on the General Parade in Review Order, when the Ceremony of the Installation took place before a numerous assemblage in the most impressive manner. The Troops formed three sides of a Square facing inwards, Horse and Foot Artillery on the right, H. M.'s 4th Foot, 34th, and 38th Native Infantry, and 4th Light Cavalry in the centre, and H. M.'s 13th Dragoons on the left, with a Guard of Honour of Rifles stationed at the General's Flag. The following Native Officers who had been nominated to the high honour of the "Order of British India," were then called to the front, viz.

Subidar Major Shaik Imaum Arty. Surdar Buhadur.
Subidar Major Baboo Khan, 4th L. C. Surdar Buhadur.
Pensioned Subidar Shaikh Burry, 7th L. C. Surdar Buhadur.
Subidar Iyahnah, 38th N. I., Surdar Buhadur.
Jemedar Mahomed Ruzzah, Artillery, Bahadur.

The Guard of Honour presented arms, and the Brigadier Commanding, having invested the Native Officers with the Insignia of their respective grades of "the Order of British India," addressed them individually, reciting in very forcible and impressive language the many instances of gallantry and fidelity to the British Government which had led to their being that day invested with the highest honor in the power of that Government to bestow. A flourish of Trumpets announced the completion of this part of the ceremony. The Brigadier and his Staff preceded by the newly invested Surdar Buhadurs then moved to the Right of the Parade, where they were received with all Honors, Music playing &c., and the Brigadier in an audible voice proclaimed in front of each Corps the honors of the new Knights, explaining that the Birthday of their beloved young Queen, for the celebration whereof the Troops were then assembled, had been selected as the most fitting occasion to confer upon Her Majesty's old and faithful servants the "Order of British India," as the just reward of their distinguished services: the Brigadier, next in a very animating address, urged their more youthful comrades in the ranks to tread in the footsteps of those whose long, gallant and honorable career had just met such a distinguished acknowledgment from their Sovereign. A Royal Salute of 21 guns succeeded by three volleys of musketry were then immediately fired, the word was passed to "Order Arms," and on a signal from the Brigadier, three such deafening cheers were given by the whole line, both European and Native, as have not been heard above or below the Ghauts for long and many a day, in fact all ranks both European and Native were perfectly intoxicated with loyalty on the occasion, and the joyous hurrahs of the Europeans fully equalled in loudness by the *Wah Wahs* of their Moosulmaun and Hindoo fellow soldiers. At noon the Brigadier held a Native Levee for the purpose of formally presenting the Native Officers of the Force to the Surdar Bahadurs of the Order of British India, the Artillery at the same time booming a salute of 20 guns co-respondent with the years just completed of our beloved Sovereign.

MADRAS HERALD,—JUNE 1.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 30, Barque *Sarah* Captain Springer, from Vizag 21st May.

Passengers.—Miss Boulton, Ensign Sellon 43d Regiment and 5 native servants.

Do. Brig *Corniga Packet*, Captain W. Pike, from Calcutta; Sand Heads, 14th April, Vizag 9th and Coringa 21st May.

Passengers—J. B. Glass, Esq., Dr. J. Lovell, Mr. Langlois, Mrs. C. Gore and child, Serjeant Leg, J. Speechly (Boy) Margaret servant, 5 Burmese, 2 Mussulmen, 3 Native Servants and 1 child, 1 Sepoy, wife and child, 2 Passengers' servants, and 14 Bengally convicts for Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.—May 30, Brig *Brigand*, Captain David Wemyss, to Calcutta, via. Northern Ports.

Passengers.—Lieut. Lawford, Mrs. Lawford, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Hyder and 5 native servants of Lieutenant Lawford.

The American Liners.—The *Chamberlain* formerly an American Liner is the first vessel of this discription we believe which has visited the East Indies, and we understand from a party who have been on board since she came into the Roads, that her accommodations are splendid, and in point of taste are fitted up in a manner very little, if at all, inferior to a Yacht in England.

There is a peculiarity in the arrangements of her accommodations—she has a range of round house cabins for single persons and a beautiful stern lower deck cabin expressly fitted for a family, or a Nabob. The *Chamberlain* it is said is 630 Tons Register, but like all Yankee ships she would carry nearly double as much; she is bound for Pondicherry we hear to take in some cargo and will afterwards proceed on to Calcutta. We have only to remark that the *Chamberlain* belongs to Philadelphia as a guarantee for fast sailing. The *Chamberlain* we learn, as well as the generality of American Vessels berths the Boys *distinct from the Men*, which is the reverse of the plan adopted in the English Navy, where it is considered that the more the naval aspirants, who have every thing to learn, associates with the sailors, the greater their chance of excelling in their profession.

White Jackets in Church.—We rejoice to see that Sir R. Arbuthnot has ordered all H. M. Troops in Ceylon to attend Church in white jackets—an example which we devoutly hope may find many imitators among Civilians as well as the Military. One would think that the object of going to Church in India was to display the quality of one's cloth, and one's powers of enduring heat. We admit white jackets to be a proper and decorous dress wherein to appear in the best Society, but they are not *fine* enough forsooth to be admitted into Church.

It is well known that had Bishop Heber been spared it was his intention to have advocated *from the pulpit* the use of a dress suited to the climate, and how much more is such a dress required *here* where there is not a single Punkah in any place of worship. At this season of the year the heat, and the torture of a cloth coat, are so oppressive that many who are impelled by a sense of duty to go to Church are *physically unable* to keep awake when they get there.

64TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

First Day's Drawing of the Second Class: Wednesday, the 29th May 1839.

No. 4855 Prize of 2,500 Company's Rupees.
No. 570 Prize of 1,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 877 Prize of 500 Company's Rupees.
No. 728 Prize of 300 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 3324 and 4423 Prizes of 250 Company's Rupees each.
Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each.

51	338	431	487	513	686	693	716	725	812	850
883	889	918	968	969	1001	1023	1037	1056	1066	1269
1287	1459	1485	1562	1987	2001	2081	2103	2177	2364	2663
2696	2730	2793	2897	2911	2938	2955	2985	3063	3073	3126
3363	3366	3525	3760	3813	3828	3835	3868	3878	3934	3971
4038	4239	4271	4372	4556	4624	4662	4718	4737.		

List of High Prizes drawn in the Second Day's Drawing of the Second Class of the 64th Government Lottery.

No. 1134 Prize of 5,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 1040 and 4875 Prizes of 2,000 Company's Rupees each.
No. 4394 Prize of 1,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 2262. 3119. 3746 and 4302 Prizes of 500 Company's Rupees each.
Nos. 856. 2825 and 4135 Prizes of 300 do.
Nos. 266. 935 and 2397 Prizes of 250 do.

CEYLON HERALD.---MAY 24.

A rumour is in circulation---for the truth of which we will not vouch---of the following intended changes being about to take place in the Civil Service of this Island.

F. J. Templer Esq. to be acting Auditor General, in the room of H. A. Marshall Esq. who retires.

F. Saunders Esq. to be Acting Collector of Customs ——Oliver Esq. to be Acting Postmaster General, and Mr. Roosmalecocq to succeed Mr. Oliver as Acting Deputy Postmaster.

It is also currently reported that Mr. Gratiaan is to be appointed Acting Superintendant of Police.

Mr. Oswin we understand, has been appointed District Judge of Negombo, and from his experience as a Judge we make no doubt but that the duties in that District will continue to be performed as efficiently as they were during the time of Mr. Layard.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 11th JUNE, 1839.

We have only the following arrival since our last —8th June, Barque *William Harris*, Henry Terry, Master from London 26th January 1839.

Passengers.—A. T. Thomson Esq., Assistant Surgeon H. M. 17th Regt. and Robert Phayre Esq., H. C. S.

The Levee of Saturday went off with considerable *eclat*. Though the claimants for presentation were very numerous, nobody, we understand, was disappointed and all expressed themselves much gratified by the reception they had experienced. It appears to us as if a new spirit were infused into the place, the sombre quietude that reigned before, having given way to scenes of interest and gaiety, scenes that we trust will ever hold a foremost rank in the minds of our Countrymen, and not the less, that they may happen to be, for a time, estranged in distant lands—The Town Hall on Saturday was really a delightful scene. We can imagine it, when lit up and illuminated by the presence of our fair Countrywomen, as presenting a spectacle of unrivalled interest and beauty.

It is said that the Honble the Governor has had a fall from his Horse, but without sustaining any injury, beyond some slight bruises. It was necessary however, in consequence, to postpone the *Durbar* announced for yesterday.

We recommend Troilus' letter to the *Delhi Gazette*, as embodying some very sensible remarks on the Affghan war, that may serve to encourage the hopes, as well as allay the apprehensions, of those who take a favourable, or unfavourable view, of that question. We are also indebted to the same Journal for some additional particulars, of the state of matters at Candahar.

The *Delhi* people have turned their backs upon the Comprehensive Scheme, on the ground that it will not pay. It is a clear case that it can never pay, if put upon a footing at all resembling the present establishment, that is, in point of expence, beyond the reach of two thirds of Travellers, but there is no reason why it should not succeed, if properly regulated, as the American Packets are, and having the contract for carrying the mails at the same time.

The following is *Nomen's* rejoinder to the Articles from the *Hurkaru* published in our last,

The Editor of the *Reformer*, in bidding farewell to the public, has observed in his paper of this day, "Of late we have been so much occupied by a multiplicity of public and private business as to be unable, without considerable sacrifice, &c. &c. &c." Suffer me to offer the same excuse, for not having given a more early reply to the remarks in your editorial, and the letter of RED ROVER, both published in your paper of Thursday last. I shall commence with disposing of an argument resorted to by both you and your correspondent, although his view of it his more limited than yours. He observes, "so far from being implicated in the illicit importation, Elliott studiously discountenanced it, and expressly disclaimed on the part of his own Government, all participation in the trade, and all intention of protecting those unhappy wights who might get between the thumb and finger of Chinese justice." This would be a very good argument if the Chinese had seized the Opium themselves, and the traders applied for indemnity; then indeed the disclaiming of all participation in the trade and all intention of protecting it, would have afforded the best of grounds for refusing compensation. But this case has not arisen, the real facts are, that the Opium was beyond the reach of the Chinese; the Superintendent demanded its delivery to him for the Queen's service, promising repayment, and relying on this promise, his demand was complied with; and unless it can be shewn that a delivery of the article to the Queen, and a compliance with her Superintendent's proclamation be an illicit trading, then how are owners to be affected by the previous disclaimer for the Government of all intention of protecting the trade. It was against giving indemnity for loss occasioned by illegal trading, that the Superintendent guarded his Government; but here the loss is not occasioned by illegal trading; there has been no seizure during an attempt to smuggle, or while lying at anchor; the Chinese Government have not, and never could have taken the Opium from the merchants; but it is by legal delivery by them of their property to an authorized official of their own Government on his requisition, and in reliance on his pledge, is in fact a stoppage of the illegal trade, in compliance with a demand, and on the faith of a promise.

This answer will also apply to a considerable part of the argument contained in your Editorial, but not to that part of it where your statement of what the Superintendent did goes further then RED ROVER'S. He merely makes the Government official withraw his protection from the trade, but you assert that in his proclamation of the 18th of Dember, he forbid it as illegal. I have not that proclamation by me, nor do I at present require it, for I will extract two statements from your own article, which completely refute each other.

"Our interpretation of the above section is very different from NOMEN'S. We admit that it gives a Superintendent authority over the *trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects*, but we deny that it gives him power to declare what that trade or commerce shall, or SHALL NOT BE, as in connection with another power. We deny that it could ever have been contemplated to vest him with any such authority. Legitimate trade, that which should be mutually recognized by English and Chinese he might interfere in, and control, but a trade carried on by sumggling, and in violation of the law of another country, can never be trade or commerce in the spirit of an Act of Parliament."

"In the mean time let us reply to the triumphant query with which he concludes the above paragraph. "*What is there in the traffic* CONTRARY TO ENGLISH LAW *which could prevent the Company from suing or being sued for transactions which might arise out of the trade?*" Why this! the traffic had been pronounced illegal by the Chinese authorities IT HAD BEEN OFFICIALLY PROHIBITED by an officer you call the recognized Agent of the British Government, AND WE SUBMIT THAT THAT PROHIBITION, unaccompanied by any protest, was an acquiescence in the fact of its illegality.

The Roman capitals in these quotations are mine, and nothing can be more clear, than if your reading of the Act be correct, and Captain Elliot's power was limited, as described in the right hand column, then his official prohibition in the left hand column, was a mere *brutum fulmen*.

I am bound to admit, that this contradiction only pervades three-fourths of your article, for in the last quarter, like Homer awaking from his nod, you re-state both arguments in the alternative form; alledging, that in your view, Captain Elliot was an Agent for this purpose, but that *if* he was, *then* that he has discharged his principal. In this latter mode of stating your case, I allow there is no contradiction, and had you set out with an alternative as you have concluded, I should not have resorted to oppositon columns; but I deemed it safer to shew, that only one, and not both arguments, could apply, lest at that part of your article, your readers like yourself should not be "quite awake" notwithstanding "the flourish of trumpets and brazen notes" of which you accuse me and for which, with a taste for music, you like another Midas would assign the palm to me.

Both you and your correspondent RED ROVER put forth the same argument, though dressed up in a different form, and contend; that compensation ought not to be given for the loss of property, which never would have been lost, had it not been contraband.

To support his position RED ROVER reminds me that "*in pari delicto potior est conditio dependentis*," while you say "*Ex turpi causa non oritur actio.*" This would be an unanswerable argument, if the case between the Queen and her subjects were to be tried by the laws of Confucius, or rather by the present law of China, (for according to Sir Claudius Hunter, when he was Lord Mayor, Confucious smoked Opium, though his followers repudiate it, just as the Pitt Club eschew Catholic Emancipation which their Idol supported) but until you can shew me that the importation of Opium into China is forbidden by English law, or that Chinese law is to be recognized in English Courts of Justice, you never can apply either of these Latin axioms. The *delictum* of the one, the *Turpis causa* of the other, have nothing to suport them, for there is no *delictum* or *Turpis causa* by English law, and if there is by Chinese law, than that cannot be pleaded. Will Red Rover (who has a talent for, *if* not an acquaintance with both law and logic) point out to me any decided case in which a contract between two British subjects was held bad by an English Court of Justice, because it was contrary to the Municipal Law of some foreign state, although it in no manner contravened any English law. Will he cite any text, any authority, which can support that position? If he cannot there is an end of the case. The fallacy into which you have both fallen is this. You treat the importation of Opium into China as a crime *malum in se*, as against public policy; whereas it is neither the one nor the other. To be *malum in se*, it must be an offence against all mankind, and it would then be criminal to send Opium to England or France, but an offence against public policy is an offence against the particular state in which the offence is committed. Now, were this defence set up in England, it might be easily shewn that the public policy is all the other way, and that by the Opium trade, England was saved crores of bullion, of which she would otherwise have been drained to pay for tea, and India her second soil, has gained crores of revenue. My position is this—That this was a contract between the Queen and the Opium traders, made by her authorized Agent, that the policy or impolicy of the bargain into which her Agent entered, has nothing to do with the question (a point conceded to me by Red Rover); that in an action on the contract against the Queen, the defence could not be set up; that the Opium trade was *malum in se*, because it is innocent and lawful by the law to every country but China —neither could the defence of its being against public policy be relied on, as it is productive of vast political advantages to England, and the manufacture and sale of the article is recognized by statute. I have admitted fully, that if the loss had been occasioned by any attempt to smuggle, all pretext for indemnity would be taken away, but I have shewn that the loss arose out of an act, which was the very reverse of smuggling; it was a surrender of the property, and therefore an abandonment of the smuggling. It was in obedience to the order of the Queen's Superintendent that the surrender was made, and not through any compulsion, for the Opium was in the open sea, eighty miles off, on board of armed vessels, which the Chinese would never dared to have approached, and two of the ships, the *Syed Khan* and the *Poppy*, belonging to Mr. Pereira (who being a Portuguese subject was not bound to obey the British authority) quietly sailed off without the smallest opposition from the Chinese war-boats.

In regard to the *nudum pactum* on which Red Rover relies, does he consider that saving the lives of the British official authorities and a number of her subjects, is of no consideration to the country, or if he wants a pecuniary consideration, does he forget that the stopping of the trade deprived the English Exchequer of four millions a year of Revenue, which was restored to it, by the surrender of the Opium, on which surrender the trade was to be renewed.

The same object might have been effected by other means, by the firmness of the Superintendent or the fire of our ships, but Red Rover admits that the question does not hinge on the folly or policy of his measures.

It is not correct to say that the traders placed the lives of innocent men in jeopardy by their wilful contravention of the laws of a foreign state. It was the Parliament, the Cabinet, and the Court of Directors, who in reality placed their lives in jeopardy. Let the facts be fairly examined, and this conclusion is as capable of demonstration, as a mathematical proposition. For the benefit of the British empire the legislature were pleased to enact by the 3d and 4th Wil. C 85, Sec. 4, that the India Company should discontinue and abstain from all commercial business, but they gave them the monopolies of Salt and Opium, and permited them to continue in these branches of their trade. I advisedly use the word trade for the Company parchase the Salt of the Molunghee, and the Opium of the Ryat, at a comparatively small price, and sell it by public auction at an enormous profit. By the permission to the Company to continue the Opium trade, the Indian Revenue is benefited about one million and half a year---and as the Opium is exchanged for silver, which is applied to the payment for the Tea, the British Government make about two millions of Revenue by this without sending out of their country any bullion for that purpose, which they must do, were it not for the Opium Trade. The Opium Trader is well off, if on the average he nets ten per cent profit after all risks, losses and deductions.* The Indian, and the English Governments, have the fullest knowledge of all the proceedings in China. They know that they would not receive one rupee, for six which they now make, if the Opium was not sold to the Chinese---so completely have they identified themselves with the sale of the Opium in China, that when the market was glutted and loss ensued, the Indian Government gave a bonus to the traders, and this has received the sanction and the approbation of a Cabinet Minister. Who then, I ask, and I ask triumphantly, are the real Opium traders, and who are really answerable for the consequences of the trade? I say it is the Government, who manufacture the article, who reap an enormous profit by it, who supply it for the express purpose of its being sent to China, who gave assistance when prices in China were not prosperous, who could stop the trade by ceasing to manufacture, or forbid it by their authority as Sovereigns. When I see them thus actively promoting the trade; when I behold them thus passively permitting it, am I to be told that they are not the persons who have jeopardized the lives of innocent men, but that the real delinquents are the mere carriers, whom they have called into life, and who are only doing their work.

Now, Sir, if I have made out, that it is by the acts of the Indian, and the sanction of the English Governments, '*that the lives of innocent men have been put in jeopardy*" it is clear that this argument, which is the only one RED ROVER offers, will little avail those, who are for repudiating the engagements of the British Superintendent. Every other point RED ROVER has conceded to me. He says I have demolished the cant, the humbug, the *argumentum ex morali*; he admits that I have established the two propositions of Elliot's power to issue the proclamations and that British subjects were bound to obey, and also that the folly or policy of his proceedings are irrevelant to the matter; he also admits, that the argument of *duress ought not to be used*; if then after all these candid admissions, I have disposed of his only point, and shewn who it really was who put the lives of innocent men in jeopardy, there remains no matter for discussion between us, *ergo cadit quæstio et argumentum.* I am, &c. &c.,

Among our Extracts is an account, taken from our Cotemporary the *Gazette*, of a contemplated *emeute* in the Deccan, which was to break forth in Poonah with terrible effect. We are rather sceptical about such matters, and shall defer farther notice of this, till we see our Cotemporary's own doubts removed.

While the public interest is so much excited on the subject of quickening our communication with England and improving the state of our Daks, the subsidiary and scarcely less important consideration, of the rates of charge for postage throughout the country, appears to attract little attention, or at least not that share of attention or of interest that might be expected to result from the severe pressure of the present system. We are all agreed about the propriety of establishing schools and diffusing information, as extensively as possible, among the People, and we know that this is responded to, by the desire for instruction being strongly manifested on their part. New schools are springing up in every quarter, some originating entirely with the natives themselves, others the work of the English and natives combined, and we have been told that there is now scarcely a cantonment that cannot boast of its school. We see also numerous Journals in the native characters, possessed we believe of merit and calculated to become very generally useful, as a medium of conveying instruction, were the present embargo on their circulation taken off. In every country, possessed of free institutions and enjoying a high state of cultivation, it has been adopted and acted upon as a principle, that the diffusion of instruction among the people, by means of the Press, and their frequent intercourse with each other by correspondence, should be as little clogged or discouraged by imposts as possible. Accordingly we see that in England and America there is no charge whatever upon newspapers, be the distance what it may, and in France, for one penny, a newspaper passes from one extremity of the country to the other. The postage duty has ever been looked to as an important item of revenue, and upon correspondence we admit it is a fair subject of impost, and practically by no means oppressive, but some new lights have lately been thrown upon the subject which bid fair to work an entire change of system in England, relieving the Public of the burden nearly altogether, and yet not injuring but rather improving the revenue. This is Mr. Rowland Hill's plan for equalising the Postage all over the Country, by exacting a penny merely upon every letter, without reference to distance. An experiment has been made of this Plan in Gloscestershire, between two places, where the postage was four pence, and the result was that 40 times the usual number of letters were found to have passed. Upon the strength of this and the body of evidence and argument that Mr. Hill was able to being forward, in support of his views, the House of Commons has passed resolutions approving of his Plan, and it is only, we understand, from some hesitation on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who inclines to a uniform postage of 2d in place of a Penny, that the new system has not come into operation before this time. But it is not in this branch alone that the reduction of duty is found to be gain to the revenue; in several others, that have now been in operation for years, the same result followed, and we believe generally the rule would be found to hold good.

It would perhaps be too much to say that, in the present condition of this Country, the revenue would not suffer by a great reduction of the postage duty, nevertheless we think it a fair subject for experiment, and we should like that Captain Ranken were able to find means and opportunity, within the sphere of his operations, to put it to the test. In place of restrictions, a premium ought rather to be held out to the free and frequent intercourse of the People by correspondence, as one of the many, and not the least efficacious, modes of advancing them in knowledge and refinement.

In the case of Newspapers, one might suppose that the Postage Act had been framed, expressly with the view of discouraging or putting down their circulation altogether, and this at the very time that Government had set the Press free, and thereby acknowledged its usefulness as a means of public instruction. Upon what data the Framers of the Act proceeded, in fixing the rates of charge, we confess ourselves quite at a loss to comprehend, when we find 2 annas, the minimum rate of charge, for Poonah, a distance of 90 Miles, and 3 annas, the maximum rate, for Simlah, a distance of 1086, and that the whole of India, has been subjected to these rates, without apparently any effort having been made, to regulate the charge according to the distance, as in the case of letters, or any thing else being thought of, but how to make the most of it, as an item of revenue. The injurious effects of such a system upon the Press of this Country, the great discouragement it offers to those who have embarked their property in it, and the obstacles it opposes to the general diffusion of information among the people, may be judged of, by the following facts. In the case of the *Durpun* for example, which is published once a week only, the price of the Paper is R. 6 per quarter and the postage to the Subscriber at the minimum rate R. 1½ and at the maximum 2½ R. for the same period. The *Sunbad Sowdamini*, a Calcutta Paper is published twice a week, at the remarkably small sum of 8 Annas monthly, upon which the postage to Subscribers at the one rate is 16 Annas and at the other 24 per month, or double and treble the cost of the Paper. The *Chabook* is a three times a week Paper and costs R. 4½ per quarter and yet the Subscriber must pay for that period, in shape of Postage, if at Poonah R. 4½, if at Agra R. 6—12, or equal and a third more than he pays for the Paper. The system acts equally injuriously upon ourselves, and must necessarily be felt as a most severe tax by those, whose fortune it is, to be placed at a distance from Head Quarters. At the lowest rate it adds 12 rupees per annum and the highest 18 to the price of this Paper, which we believe is a thing unheard of in any other Country, even in those countries where public Journals are most discouraged.

If revenue be the object, there are surely many things that might bear a small augmentation of duty, with less hardship to the Public, than these postage laws impose. If the object be to discourage the Press, let it be openly acknowledged and then we are prepared to shape our course accordingly, but do not the one day hold out encouragement and the next strangle us by an enactment. We entreat our cotemporaries to join with us in an attempt to get this odious and most impolitic tax removed. The season is favourable, with a new Governor fresh from England, whose recorded opinions on many public questions, entitle us to hope that he would be favourable to us in this, and whose support would necessarily have great weight at Head Quarters. As yet the Madras *United Service Gazette* has alone, of all our cotemporaries, said a word upon this subject, so far, at least, as we have observed.

We have taken from our Cotemporary the *Hurkaru* the following article, relative to the case of the two Parsee Boys, which we think our readers will find worthy of their attention, (though the interest of the subject is a little over) as conveying the most clear, sensible and practical view of the subject that has yet appeared, and which is entitled to the greater consideration, as coming from a quarter generally so well informed on every matter, relating to the sentiments and feelings of the native community.

The Bombay papers are still much occupied with the discussion relative to the excitement created among the Parsee community on the island by the conversion of two Parsee youths, educated at the Reverend Mr. Wilson's school. If we may judge from the statements of our Bombay contemporaries, the ferment among the Parsees has proceeded to an extent, that threatens the peace of the whole community, and is likely to create disturbances, that may render our native fellow subjects liable to the severest penalties of the law. It is admitted, however, that in the first instance, they proceeded legally, by serving out a writ for the recovery of the youths alleged to have been seduced, and forcibly detained from their friends; but that having been defeated, by the declaration of these lads, that their continuance with the Missionaries was quite voluntary, they have actually threatened to have recourse to violent means. If such threats be really any thing more than mere ebullitions of momentary anger and disappointment, it will, of course, be the duty of the Government, in the first instance, to afford due protection to the lads, and in the next to put down their threateners by the strong arm of the law.

To this extent we are fully agreed with our Bombay contemporaries; but to confine ourselves to this part of the case, as our Bombay contemporaries do, would be, to say the least of it, to take a very narrow and one-sided view of the important questions and consequences involved in the proceedings that have thrown a whole community, remarkably pacific in general, into a state of agitation bordering upon downright rebellion against the authority of the laws. It seems to us, that other considerations than those to which the Bombay Press has confined itself, are suggested by the case to which we are referring—considerations of the deepest moment to the future destinies of this country, and to which we shall venture to advert.

In the first place, we would premise, that in their eloquent denunciations of the violence of the Parsees, our Bombay friends appear entirely to overlook the large allowances that ought to be made for the excited feelings to which the violation of long cherished prejudices and the abruption of the dearest ties of domestic life, caused by conversion, naturally tend to give rise. Let us imagine for a moment the case reversed. Let us fancy a Christian parent seeing his child seduced from him by Mahomedan or Parsee teachers, and borne off by them in triumph before his eyes, glorying in his conversion to the faith of Mahommed or Zoroaster! What would be the feelings of that parent—what those of a Christian community in which religious feeling was predominant? We need not pause for a reply; but we may remark, that the case of the Parsee parent, whose child is converted to Christianity, is even more trying than that we have supposed. Even if he won back his child, the disgrace of his having become a renegade from his ancestral faith, would be indelible; ample allowance, therefore, should be made for the excitement which these conversions, so ostentatiously paraded before the native community, have created, and we should like to see their proceedings scanned in a more charitable spirit.

The most important consideration suggested, however, by the event to which we have been alluding, is that of the effect it is likely to produce upon the cause of education in general. No Christian can have resided, even for a brief period, in this benighted land, without appreciating the importance, even to the moral elevation of the people and their temporal happiness, of their conversion to Christianity; but Christians very widely and sincerely differ as to the means by which we should seek to attain that desirable consummation. The wildest zealot will surely scarcely maintain, that it the cause of education in general, should be endangered by such proceedings as those of the Reverend Mr. Wilson at Bombay, the great injury of such a result to the moral interests of the people, would indeed be poorly compensated by the *possibly temporary* conversion of two half-educated youths. Of course the answer is, that they are converts to reason; but may not the prejudiced Parsees at least be well excused for doubting how far the reasoning powers of such youths can have been equal, even to comprehend the mysteries of our faith, and the reasoning of Mr. Wilson, a European scholar, in their support? The Parsees urge, indeed, that the boys have been seduced by a species of bribery. It is needless to say, that we entirely acquit Mr. Wilson of having had recourse to any improper means; but we do think that his proceedings, if rightly represented, have not been sufficiently guarded against the *appearance* of holding out temptations to the two youths, whose conversion has created such excitement. Conveying them about in his own carriage, and petting them, as he appears to have done, must, in the eyes of the Parsees, have a very suspicious appearance. The prospect of such comforts, indeed, might at least tempt many poor boys to become converts; but the value of their conversion would be in exact proportion to the purity of their motives. It certainly does appear to us, that in some of these missionary schools, a zeal is displayed which sadly lacks discretion; and that in their eagerness to make converts of ignorant boys, some of our philanthropists have seriously endangered the cause, not only of education, but of Christianity itself. It is quite obvious, that in making conversion the first, if not the sole, object of instruction, addressing themselves exclusively to the very young and the very ignorant, our philanthropists lay themselves open to an imputation, that cannot fail to be injurious to the cause to which their pious labours are devoted. If they could be contented to bear in mind the heathen Poet's wise maxim, *festina lente*, and awaiting the progress of education, address themselves to the *instructed* and not to the *ignorant*, their progress might be slower, indeed, but it would be surer and more creditable to Christianity,—and even where they failed, would at least do good; whereas their actual system has a tendency to create, in the native mind, a dread of all European instruction and instructors, and to extend the reign of that ignorance and superstition, which it is, or ought to be, their object to terminate. We know, indeed, that in answer to such objections, Christian teachers are in the habit of referring to the example of the Saviour and the Apostles; but to such an argument the rejoinder is very obvious. When they can prove their inspiration of divine mission, let them neglect those merely human means and precautions, without, which, otherwise, they cannot hope to succeed.

We are always very glad to receive communications from our friends, particularly at distant stations, and to give them a place in our columns, so long as the letters are kept within reasonable bounds, and nothing is touched upon, of a private nature, that could be offensive to any one. We shall therefore be obliged by the letters of our friend of the *Chronon* family, one of which we have inserted

* He turns his money twice or thrice a year, this does not alter the profit on each transaction.

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to-day, and he will pardon us for suggesting that, while occupied with military matters, if he could occasionally slip in a hint of the state of the country where he is, and of any thing of interest occurring there, we should feel doubly indebted, and he may rely that no improper use would ever be made by us of information so obtained.

While going to Press intimation was sent us that the *Stalkart* had come in from Karachee, with Colonel Valiant the new Commander of the Garrison, and that the *Thetis* of London had been signalised at sun-down, as off the Port.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Among the youthful *debutantes* of the present season is the hon. Ellen Louisa Brougham, daughter of Lord and Lady Brougham. The young lady has just entered her 17th year.—(Post.)

ETON, March 10.—The examination for the Duke of Newcastle's scholarship and medal terminated this morning. There were 31 candidates, and Mr. Henry John Hotham, son of the late Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, has been elected scholar, and the medal has been awarded to Mr. Matthew Bolton, son of Mr. M. R. Bolton. of Soho, Birmingham. The examiners were Mr. T. H. Hall, of Lincoln's-inn, late Fellow of King's College, and the Rev. W. E. Jelf, student and tutor of Christ Church, Oxford.—*Times, March* 18.

An elector of a country town, who was warmly pressed during the recent contest to give his vote to a certain candidate, replied that it was impossible, since he had already promised to vote for the other. "Oh," said the candidate, "in election matters promises, you know, go for nothing." "If that is the case," rejoined the elector, "I promise you my vote at once."—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Sir W. Molesworth, having no chance at Leeds at the next election, will be brought forward for Manchester, we are told, by the extreme Radical party, who are strong enough to coerce the Whigs. It is also rumoured that Mr. Baines will retire from Parliament at the next general election, and make, an effort to seat his eldest son in his stead; and that Mr. H. C. Marshall will be nominated with him on the yellow interest. This game has been long in preparation; we shall be glad to see it played. The Conservatives are ready for action, and will of course fight the battle with two stanch blue candidates.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

ROTHSCHILD'S OPINION ON THE CORN-LAWS.—At the first meeting of the "New shoreham and Rape of Bramber Loyal Conservative Association," held on Thursday last, Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart., M. P., after stating that he had been intimately acquainted with the late Mr. Huskisson, whose opinions were that it would be destructive to the country to admit corn without a duty, said, "that he also had been acquainted with the late M. Rothschild, who, although not connected with agriculture, possessed the power of money, and might be said to have had the control of nations. To this gentleman he was introduced on business which being concluded, this distinguished character addressed him by saying, 'You, Sir Charles, are, I believe, one of the component parts of the landed interest. There is one piece of advice I wish to give you—never give up the corn-laws; if you do, all the links of society will be destroyed, and confusion will follow, the funds will be endangered, and the violent man will take to himself what does not belong to him, and whatever he believes will be to his benefit.'"

A letter from Algiers states that some Roman antiquities have been recently discovered there which leave no doubt of its having been the ancient Icosium. One is an inscription with the words ORDO ICOSITANORUM distinctly legible; another is a marble chair belonging probably to a bath, found in some excavations under a shop. These objects have been placed in the Museum at Algiers.

On Wednesday morning, a young gentleman and lady entered a restaurant at La Chapelle, near St. Denis, and ordered a breakfast in a private room. As soon as the table was covered, and they were left alone, they took the key inside, and locked the door. Thus they remained till the evening without calling. At length the waiters knocked at the door to inform them of the hour, and inqure if they wanted any thing; but, receiving no answer, they at last broke their way into the room, and found a sight of horror. The two young persons were seated close to each other, but perfectly lifeless and covered with their own blood. A Commissary of Police was sent for, and by his orders the bodies were deposited at the Morgue. They have since been recognised as belonging to two highly-respectable families, who were opposed to an union which the young people wished to form, and they had apparently agreed to commit suicide in common.

There is an old man, at present residing in Dundee, who is now in his hundred and fifteenth year. His name is John Robertson. During the Rebellion of 1745 he was a full-grown man; and, as was the custom at that time in the agricultural line, he had the charge of a twelve-oxen plough, no horses having been used. He has a distinct recollection of the movements of Prince Charles's army, and narrates anecdotes of the various clans who followed that unfortunate but brave claimant of the British Crown. He has had a family of twelve children—of whom a daughter now survives, between sixty and seventy years old. John Robertson was born in the reign of George the First, consequently has lived during the reigns of six Sovereigns. The old man's appearance is hale and sound; but he has evidently shrivelled down from his wonted height, being now only about five feet high. He has been very temperate in his habits, and is fond of snuff.—(Dundee Advertiser.)

ASSAULT UPON COL. SIR C. SHAW.—At the Maidstone Assizes yesterday, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Frazer were indicted for an assault upon Col. Sir C. Shaw. It appeared that Mr. Hawkins and Colonel Shaw had both been in the service of Don Pedro, when some trifling differences between them had taken place. Col. Shaw afterwards went into the service of the Queen of Spain, and saw no more of Mr. Hawkins until he met him in company with Mr. Frazer, on the 1st of December last, on Ramsgate Pier, when Mr. Hawkins accosted him, and asked him (Colonel Shaw) whether he knew him. Having looked at him, Col. S. said, "You are mistaken, I have not the honour of knowing you." Upon which Mr. H. immediately said, "Liar, scoundrel, villain," and struck him across the eyes with a horsewhip, and on his face and shoulders. He (Sir Charles) stood like a soldier at "Attention," and received the blows. Mr. Hawkins now pleaded guilty to the charge, and regretted any unnecessary violence which he had inflicted upn Colonel Shaw. M. Frazer, however, pleaded not guilty. The evidence of the assault was proved, as also that Mr. Frazer acted as adviser to Mr. Hawkins in this affair. The jury immediately found a verdict of Guilty. The defendants were then required to enter into recognisances in the sum of £100 each, and find two sureties in the sum of £25 each, to appear at the Court of Queen's Bench to receive judgment.—(Standard.)

The *Smyrna Journal* gives a letter of the 9th ult. from Athens, stating that the levy of 1839 was going on with activity, the lists of the contingents for the provinces having been entirely terminated, and the recruiting having commenced in the communes. The sixth anniversary of King Otho's arrival in Greece was celebrated on the 6th at Athens. The day was remarkably fine, and, at ten o'clock in the morning, the civil and military authorities proceeded to the church, where the *Te Deum* was to be chaunted by the Bishop of Athens and the clergy. The King and Queen proceeded thither at the same hour, in the national costume, and accompanied by a brilliant staff and her Majesty's suite. On quitting the church the royal cortege was formed by the corps of trades and the garrison which accompanied their Majesties to the palace. In the evening the capital was brilliantly illuminated. Several nominations and promotions were made on this occasion in the Royal Order of the Saviour.

STANDARD.—FEB. 28.

It is the most natural thing in the world for Mr. O'Connell to sympathise with the traitors and pirates defeated in the attempt to rob this *hated nation* of its American possessions, and every one must see how very considerably the great Precursor's plans and operations are embarrassed by the laws which threaten traitors with the gallows. These laws are, however, necessary and just, and it is right that the execution of them be vindicated. The wicked prodigality with which, a few years ago, when the cruel spirit of trade was dominant, capital punishments were inflicted upon persons guilty of forgery or theft, naturally enough causes a reaction in the breasts of conscientious and humane men, many of whom are now disposed to consider all capital punishments as barbarous and unlawful. This, however, like most violent recoils of sentiment leads to error. We think, and we have never disguised our opinion upon the point, that every capital execution for forgery, or theft, or any other of those crimes which, not employing violence, do not tend to the destruction of life, is a *direct legal murder*. On the other hand, we are as fully convinced that the *sparing of the lives* of murderers, or of pirates and traitors, who are murderers upon the largest scale, incurs all the guilt of accessorial murder. In our judgment it is a crime to let loose upon society men who have given proof of their readiness to shed the blood of their fellow-creatures—greater than it would be to turn loose upon an unprepared crowd a herd of savage animals in the same ratio—as such men are more mischievous than wolves or tigers. The commandment (and it is a commandment of universal obligation) is very clear:—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall (not *may*) his blood be shed." We are *commanded*, not merely *permitted*, to *destroy* the man of blood; "our eye must no more pity him" than the eyes of the Israelites were to pity the idolatrous nations whom, in disregard of the Lord's command, they were too willing to spare, and whom they did spare, to their own calamity. These sentiments may seem very barbarous, but we are not ashamed or afraid of imputations in which the doctrines of the Book of Truth must share with us. We believe that if murderers and traitors were always to be tried without prejudice or passion, and *punished without mercy*, the economy of bloodshed would exceed all calculation. Had M'Kenzie and Papineau, and one or two of their London correspondents, been hanged a few years ago, thousands now festering in dishonoured graves might be at this hour peaceable and useful members of society. There is one blood-stained wretch in the United Kingdom, the safety of whose neck, and the sustenance of whose body, have been paid for by the lives of many thousands of his countrymen, including some of the best men that ever lived, as well as a host of the savage murderers of these men and of many others,—there is too much reason to fear that the safety of that odious neck will be still paid for in the same way. Let us not hear, then, of the propriety of showing mercy to murderers or to traitors who are the artificers of murder. It is not the expression of Mr. O'Connell's sympathy alone that has drawn these reflections from us—they have been suggested in a great degree by the admirable letter of Mr. Justice Jones, which we have copied from the *Coburg* (U. C.) *Star*, and which will be found in our next page.

Our readers will, we think, rejoice with us in the success, so far, of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill. In a country where the State does nothing for literature, and where, as an exclusive profession, literature is looked on as *degrading*, because it implies poverty, and "poverty is infamous"—in a country so circumstanced, the least that is due is protection to the property of literary men.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The last accounts from Corfu describe the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands as very generally intent on some reform in the constitution by which they are governed, and which all the world knows, though they are nominally under the protection of England, to be a pure despotism and a constitution in name only. Sir Howard Douglas, the present Lord High Commissioner, seems to be a worthy successor in this respect of Sir Thomas Maitland (usually called "King Tom"), and to manifest besides great dexterity in keeping down all manifestation of public feeling relative to the form of government. Some idea may be obtained of the state of these islands from the simple fact, that the whole press, both public and private, is under the direct control of the governor, and that even advertisements, as well as other matter, must have his permission before they can appear in the official and only journal. Notwithstanding all his care and good management, however, the general discontent, in the latter part of the last year, had reached the dangerous point of the preparation of a petition to the Queen by the electoral body of island of Corfu, with which a deputation of them waited on Sir Howard Douglas, and requested that he would forward it to England, as the expression of the sentiments of the majority of them, whose signatures were indeed attached to the petition. He declined doing so, under the plea that it ought to have been signed by the *whole* of the electors, without which he would be committing an infringement of the constitution in transmitting it. On this construction of the Ionian law both parties are violently at issue; for the electors maintain that he is bound to forward petitions, if they have *one* signature; and such is the excitement on the subject, that it is not to be calculated on that their complaints can long be prevented from being forced on the notice of this Government, and obtaining, perhaps, some redress. The people of Corfu are so bent on carrying their point, that they are stated to aim at compliance with the conditions laid down by Sir H. Douglas, by procuring the signatures of whole electoral body to the petition. The Governor, on his part, was not idle on the occasion, and his tactics were well adapted to the end in view, for he had proceeded to make the tour of the island, in a steam-vessel freighted with turtle, venison, and champaigne, by the aid of which he had succeeded, as was supposed, in turning some of the "honest" electors from their purpose. In the other islands, however, a similar movement with that of Corfu was expected to take place, and such measures of prevention cannot, therefore, be much longer relied on.

It happens that of the petition above referred to a Copy has found its way to this country, and from this is to be collected a full detail of the grievances of which the Ionian Islanders complain. They begin by referring to the declaration made by the constituent body in 1833, when they pressed for a reform in the mode in which the representative body was chosen, and urge an election to the principal offices of state every five years, instead of making them for life; they petition for a convocation of the Legislature every year, instead of once into two years; that there should be no control by the Lord High Commissioner over the elections of the Senate by the legislative body; that in the event of a vacancy in the Senate, it should be filled up by a native of the same island; that the regulations of the Senate, as well as those of the legislative body, should be published; that the legislative body, should be chosen by the electors alone, and not fill up vacancies themselves, which practice is well described as subject to "higher influence;" that the number to form a bench should be 20, and not 11, as at prensent; that it sould have an initiatory power in all acts and laws; also a control over the expenditure; that the election of municipal officers should be absolute, and not subject to the approbation of the President; that all municipal regulations should have the confirmation of the legislative body; that the superintendence of the public health should vest in three persons one of them a British subject, and not in the Lord High Commissioner alone; that the Ionians should be placed on the same footing in regard to the qualification for all employments; and, finally, that the entire freedom of the press may be established. This clause, the most important in the whole petition, is expressed in the following terms:—

"That the liberty of the press, and of printing establishments being of essential benefit under all Governments, as also an indication of the progress of industry and knowledge; so the interference of the Lord High Commissioner and the Senate with the press should be confined to the official publication under the authority of the Government, and it should be lawful for the legislative body to contend for the publication by such official journal of its own proceedings; that no private individual shall be prohibited from establishing presses and printing-offices in the Ionian States, provided a law be previously promulgated which, reconciling the liberty of the press with the peculiar circumstances of the states, may keep inviolate, manners, religion, the government, the protecting power, friendly states, and the honour of the citizens."

These are the material points of the petition, which is very long, drawn up with little care, and in many places so obscure as to be barely intelligible. The spirit displayed in it would, however, cover much greater defects, and must command the sympathy of the lovers of good government all over the world. The Ionians will have pleasure in assertaining that they will have now no difficulty in making their feelings and sentiments known to their fellow-subjects in this country, and will have themselves alone to blame if they do not press their claims and support them by the best evidence they may posses of the defects in the existing law.—*Times, March* 25.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—PORTUGUESE CORTES.

A very remarkable speech was delivered in the Portuguese Cortes on the 13th ultimo by the Viscount de Sada Bandeira, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the slave trade, and meant to be explanatory to foreign Powers, but particularly Great Britain, of the course Portugal has pursued in regard to that traffic. A detail of the argument from such a source, on such a subject, cannot fail to be generally acceptable. The Minister begins by referring to the great change in the commerce of Portugal brought about by the loss of Brazil, and the consequent necessity for devoting more attention to her colonial possessions in Africa and in Asia, which was, however, for a long time overlooked, and the consequence, had been, joined with the introduction of ill-judged laws and regulations, that all of them, from Cape de Verd to Macao, had been more or less in a state of revolution. It is observed, that the commercial system of the country is intimately interwoven with its colonial policy, and that the old colonial system can be no longer maintained, but must be substituted by one more liberal in its provisions, in the same way as had been the case with all other Governments having colonies, and even with Spain herself, who, since 1809, had opened the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to foreign commerce, the result of which had been a prodigious increase of population, exportable produce, and wealth. It was lamentable to see that Portugal, having vast ultramine possessions yielding all the products of the tropics should yet be dependent upon foreigners for sugar, coffee, and other colonial commodities. With an improved system of colonial administration, Portugal might be furnished with all these in exchange for the productions of home culture and industry; and it is noted, that although the commerce of the colonies might, like those of Spain, be opened to foreign nations, yet that extensive privileges would still be received in favour of the parant state. "But," said the Minister, "none of these benefits can be realized so long as the pernicious traffic in slaves exist"—a declaration which was received in the assembly with loud cheers. It would be a "principle destructive" of all the ameliorations contemplated in the African possessions of Portugal to permit the negro labourers to be torn thence for the cultivation of foreign lands beyond the Atlantic. So long, too, as such enormous profits could be made in so short a space of time by slave speculations, the capitals so invested would never be employed in legitimate commerce and cultivation. In consequence of this conviction it was that the decree for the total abolition of the traffic in slaves was passed in 1836. The only consideration now was how most effectively to carry that decree into effect, to which end mutual agreements among the maritime Powers for the capture and persecution of slave ships were indispensable. It is noticed that Portugal was accused of allowing her flag to cover slavers, but it is answered that the Portuguese was not the only flag so used, for that of other states was in like manner made available, and even the Russian flag was in use by the slave ships. Since the treaty of 1835 the use of the Portuguese flag had much increased, but the capitals engaged in the traffic were principally those of Brazilian, Spanish, and other foreign speculators, and the vessels were expressly built for the purpose in the United States; the articles of merchandise, too, of which the outward cargoes were composed, were mostly foreign, the brandy being Brazillian or from other parts of America, the cotton goods from Glasgow or other British districts, and the gunpowder British or American shipped to Brazil or the island of St. Thomas. When captured Portugal lost nothing, and had therefore no interest in preserving the traffic beyond the "slight profits" made by a few merchants at Angola. The traffic being disgraceful, and contrary to law, every precaution was taken to prevent it by the orders of Government, and four vessels of war were kept cruising for that purpose in that quarter.

The Minister then entered into a review of the different treaties into which Portugal had entered for the suppression of the slave trade, from 1810 to the present time; a fact, unknown before, is alluded to, that at the Congress of Vienna an offer was made to abolish the slave trade totally in eight years, provided that England would consent to give up the commercial treaty of 1810, on which basis it is stated Lord Castlereagh declared he was not authorized to treat.

In reference to the accusations commonly made, that Portugal had received money from Great Britain to induce her to consent to the abolition, the fact is denied. By one of the treaties, concluded in 1815, it was stipulated that a sum of 300,000*l.* should be paid to Portugal as an indemnity for Portuguese ships "unduly" taken with slaves on board, which ships belonged chiefly to the Bahia trade. By the first article Portugal agreed to the abolition of the slave trade north of the Equator; by the fifth article Great Britain consented to give up the balance remaining unredeemed of the loan of 630,000*l.* contracted by Portugal in 1809. Of this amount 150,000*l.* had been redeemed before, so that the amount outstanding was 450,000*l.* But it is denied that the remission of this sum was in the nature of a bonus for the suppression of the slave traffic, but in some degree as an indemnity for the loss of the duties on the slaves, which produced a considerable revenue, and principally in compensation for the session of Guiana to France, made in 1814 at Paris by the British plenipotentiaries, without, it is asserted, "authority" from Portugal, and for which reason the ratification was resisted by the Portuguese Government of that day. In 1817 an additional convention was entered into, by which Portugal conceded the right of search, only allowed by France in 1831, and now the general law of Europe, although by the United States not even yet concurred in. It is stated, in conclusion, that negotiations have been pending with Great Britain since 1834, with a view to arrange a new convention for more rigorously putting down the trade, and the Minister states, that one was on the point of being arranged between himself and the British Minister, when some difficulties unexpectedly intervened, which, although not yet removed, would, he hoped, shortly be so, to the satisfaction of both countries. Some details are given of the means of improving the condition of the Portuguese African colonies, by directing there the stream of emigration, now and for long past exclusively set in for Brazil, to which it is not here necessary to advert.

JAMAICA.

By the Lyra packet papers have been received from Jamaica to the 7th of February, from Trinidad to the 19th, and from Barbadoes to the 15th of January. Their contents generally are of a discouraging complexion, and the description of the state of affairs as existing in Jamaica would seem to apply in many respects to nearly all the West Indian islands, and even to Trinidad, whence the accounts have previously been more favourable than from other quarters. In Jamaica there were far from being any signs of improvement, but the reverse. Inquiries had been set on foot in several of the more populous districts, which it were to be wished might be extended over the whole island, showing the extent to which labour had been discontinued, and the plantations, therefore, damaged or in process of being thrown out of cultivation entirely. In pursuance of this plan a series of questions had been drawn up at a meeting of parties connected with the planting interests of the parish of Hanover, and transmitted to the managers of estates, to which replies had been received at the date relative to 46 out of the 68 plantations in the parish, and it is added, that from what was known of the remainder, the information, when it arrived, was likely to prove more unsatisfactory still. The result already arrived at is thus given:—

"Upwards of 1,000 able labourers, or nearly one-half of the whole employed in agriculture during the apprenticeship have been totally idle upon these estates since the 1st of August! that the deficiency of produce made upon these 46 estates, as compared with that manufactured by the same period last year, exceeds 1,000 hogsheads!! and that the whole amount of rent paid by those 1,000 inactive labourers, since the period of their freedom amounts to between 4*l.* and 5*l.* !!!"

It was intended, and, would be useful, to publish the facts more in detail when collected to a proper extent. From St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, a populous and usually productive district, it is observed, that the coffee crop of last year was nearly lost, and that the negroes refused 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per bushel, although from one to two, and in some places three, bushels per day could easily have been gathered. The trees this year were beginning to put forth blossoms, and looked well for a heavy bearing of fruit, if the fields could only be cleared and labourers procured at this season of the year. In other parts of the same parish whole fields of sugar canes were in a ruinous state, and many others fast becoming so, from the refusal of labourers to go to work upon them, and even where the fields were cleared and the canes cut and carried into the mill-yard, the negroes, by simultaneous concert, refused to grind them unless paid at the exorbitant rates of from 5s. to 6s. 8d. per day, independent of extra indulgences, with an exemption from the payment of rent during the term of employment. The able-bodied workmen meanwhile were wandering about, or occasionally getting work at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d., where it was casually to be obtained, whilst the women and less effective were remaining in the negro houses at home unemployed, yet refusing to pay rent. From calculations drawn out, apparently with great fairness, it appeared that even at the *minimum* rate of wages offered, that is 1s. 8d. per day, an efficient labourer could earn from 50*l.* to 100*l.* currency per annum by working till sunset only five days in the week, with a few hours' work per week gratis in payment of rent. The Governor, it was understood, had at length expressed himself strongly to the effect that the negroes must be made to work at reasonable rates, as well as to pay rent, or be ejected. But even he was forced to confess that there was no "power or force to carry the ejectment into effect," adding, that it could only be done by a "Government measure," which some of the papers interpreted into a projected commission for settling the question of wages between masters and men. How this was to be managed does not exactly appear. But it was certainly no more than just, that if the labourers could not be induced to accept reasonable rates of wages, they should, at all events, no longer be permitted to remain in occupation of the houses and grounds built and intended by the planters for the accommodation of labourers on their estate. Not only were these houses and grounds, however, held in defiance of their proprietors, but even the payment of rent or of labour in quittance of rent was generally refused for them. To this course of action it is lamentable to observe that the negros had not only been instigated by the Baptist missionaries, but encouraged by the stipendiary magistrates sent from this country. The kind of persons thus sent out and chosen for the magistracy by the proper office here seemed to be as deplorably deficient in intelligence, temper, and fitness for the duties of their situation, as on their side were the missionaries respecting some of whom notices have formerly been given. It would inded appear as if both the one and the other had in reality been carefully selected from one and the same class. The stipendiaries continued their offensive dictation and interference with the local magistracy, and were in the practice, when the civil and criminal courts were both sitting, of moving out of one into the other, intermeddling with and overruling opinions in each description of case. So unwarantable had their conduct become, that even the Governor, who had always been accused of viewing their proceedings with too much favour, had found it necessary to admonish them for their "irregular and unjustifiable interference." It is necessary, however unpleasant, to observe that the Baptist missionaries were charged with exciting all this agitation on the subject of wages among the labourers from motives of self interest, and with the expectation of being able to draw more from them themselves in the shape of chapel and other fees, the amount of which already exacted appears, if the facts be correctly given, to be sufficiently exorbitant.—*Times 18th March.*

THE AFFAIRS OF HANOVER.

The differences between his Majesty the King of Hanover and the States are now beginning to assume the outward appearance by which their real character must be clear to all who are not blinded by prejudice. These differences, we learn, grew out of the discontents and factious intrigues of a few lawyers, who in Hanover, as nearer home, pursue agitation for business or for pleasure. Difference as between his Majesty and his subjects, generally, there is none whatever; and the desperate shifts to which the factions are driven in their endeavours to foment the difference, which they have thought proper *to create* between the government and themselves, may be estimated when we inform the public that the second Chamber refuse to meet in the numbers requisite to give effect to their deliberations—in other words, they refuse to make "a house," as it is called in England, and thus hope to baffle all hope of arrangement on the debateable points at issue. These pernicious agitators are of the school of Sheridan's *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*. With them "the quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; they would only spoil it by trying to explain it;" and so, like their worthy prototype, they refuse the chance of explanation, in refusing to constitute a Chamber. Is not this proceeding monstrous? The King calls together an assembly of the States for the grave purpose of deliberating and deciding on great questions of government. And what do the legal agitators? They refuse even to represent their constituents! They refuse to meet. Now, be the opinions of their constituents what they may, adverse or favourable to the King's government, one thing is clear—namely, that they could not possibly have returned these representatives for the purpose of *not* representing them. So that, by their refusal to constitute a Chamber, such members are traitors to the political trust confided to them by their constituents. The whole course pursued by these persons since the summoning of the States is of a piece with this original inconsistency. For example, a lawyer named Christiani member for Harburg, made his appearance in Hanover at the time appointed for the assembly of the Chambers. Did he appear in his place in discharge of his delegated functions? By no means. This worthy agitator—one of the leaders—performed the self-imposed and degrading duty of a spy; skulking from house to house—nay, shiftiug from room to room of his hotel, to avoid being personally served with a summons to attend and assist in forming a Chamber. The object of this disgraceful proceeding was to obtain information as to the numerical power the disaffected might possess of preventing the Chamber being formed. The plot was—if they could so prevent it, well and good; but that, if they were not strong enough for this, then Christiani was to apprise his confederates in the provinces, who were forthwith to repair to the scene of action. Having discovered this intrigue, the authorities in Hanover, to enforce the "call of the house," cited Christiani and another member, also a lawyer, to appear before them, and inquired whether they (the members) considered themselves as belonging to the second Chamber? They replied in the affirmative; whereupon, they were given to understand that their attendence in their proper place was expected and would be insisted on. They then agreed to attend, and did so accordingly on the same day. Christiani immediately entered on a vehement harangue, forgetting that the Chamber, thanks to him and his fellow-conspiraters, was incomplete, and that thus his eloquence was necessarily an affair of "sound and fury signifying nothing." On Wednesday, the 27th ult., a lawyer named Lang took with Christiani what is called "turn-and-turn-about" in reading a document far too lengthy for any one pair of lungs. This proceeding, like that of Christiani's first speech, was of course, of non-effect. being delivered in an imperfectly-constituted assembly. The purport of the document was, that they awaited the result of an application to the Diet—that it was not competent to the King to abrogate the constitution of 1833—and that they could take no part in the consultation of the States summoned under the constitution of 1819, though last year they made a very long and very useless session of it under the provisions of that constitution! Nothing short of the professional brass by which a lawyer's brow is proverbially emboldened could enable these men to protest, in 1839, against the validity of a constitution under which, in 1838, they had sate for months, exercising all the functions of a deliberative and legislative body. Has anything occurred since last they separated to alter the political efficiency of the assembly to which they belong? Nothing whatever. And unless they are content to admit that throughout the whole of last session they prolonged what they believed to be a political farce, for some petty object of their own (probably their daily salary), their refusal now to meet in numbers sufficient to carry on the business of the nation is no more nor less than an act of high treason to their King and country.

One other point of absurdity of the part of these agitators remains to be noticed. The document of which we have just spoken, as read by Messrs. Lang and Christiani, was signed by some 27 members. At the close of a desultory discussion, one of the Langs stated on behalf of his namesake and himself, that "*as* they had signed the document, they thought it necessary to say that they did not agree with it in all points,"—a declaration worthy of Joseph Hume himself. It was at length generally understood that those who wished to resign their seats should report officially to the Chambers and to the Cabinet. Many of the agitators, probably from fear of encountering their abused constituents, decline the resource of resignation. Detmold, one of the most violent, has presented a protocol to the effect that he shall not resign. The prolongation of an unsettled state of affairs is the only object these agitators have in view; but, not having the feeling of the nation with them, all their shifts, turnings, protests, and declamations will eventually fail—a disconfiture which already begins to be anticipated by all, save the most desperate of the Radicals themselves.

Those *honourable* members who had particular *private* business in Hanover took care to stay as long as was necessary for its transaction at the *public* expense, three dollars a-day being all owed to each member while in attendance. When their private affairs were arranged they discovered that the Chamber was incomplete; but not till the day of their departure for their respective homes was this discovery clear enough to make them relinquish the salary they claimed as members of a Chamber regularly constituted and in full activity. They will reach home in time to receive not only the reproaches of their betrayed constituents but also the intimation that by their refusal to serve they have virtually vacated their seats, and afforded the King a constitutional oportunity for decreeing a new election —*Times, March* 7.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—FEB. 20.

The Capitan Pasha is expected in town to-day, on his return from the Dardanelles, where he has been for the last ten days, providing for the better defence of these straits. The Commander-in-Chief of the Ordnance, Hadjee Ali Pasha, who left the capital at the same time, is to remain governor of the fortresses, in lieu of the former one. He owes his appointment, it is said, to the high opinion of his capacity as an artilleryman he inspired in the Sultan by mounting, for the first time, on a carriage, one of the enormous guns which, since the day when they served Sultan Amurath in reducing Bagdad, were laid up as monuments of Osmanli prowess in the storehouses of the Seraglio, and by firing it off. The balls of these cannons weigh 67lb., and 70lb. of powder is required for the charge. This cannon, named Fatih Bagdad, or Conqueror of Bagdad. has been taken down to the Dardanelles by Captain Pasha, and, in compliance with the Sultan's orders, the 12 cannons of nearly the same calibre that are in the batteries lying on the ground are also to be mounted in the same manner. The Turks are asking one another against whom are these formidable engines of destruction to be levelled? The mass of inquirers remain apparently perfectly satisfied with the answer that this demonstration is, in the event of a rupture between England and Russia, which every one here looks upon as imminent, intended to deter our ships from forcing the passage, and also to convince Russia beforehand of the Sultan's readiness to act when necessary up to the obligation imposed upon him by the treaty of Unkiar 'Skelessy. The few whose opinions re entitled to some consideration, and who look upon war between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali as inevitable should Redschild Pasha's mission in England prove abortive, atribute the strengthening of the Dardanelles to the Porte's apprehension of the Pasha's fleet, which is more than match for the Turkish, attempting to force its way through these straits to the capital. It appears certain that the equipment of the whole of the Ottoman fleet is to take place immediately after the celebration of the Coorban Beiram, which occurs on the 24th instant.

But in the midst of these martial preparations the Sultan finds intervals to bestow his attention on pursuits best followed in the calm—the improvement of his subjects' education. On Sunday last the inauguration of the medical school, erected at Galata Seray at the Sultan's expense, took place, and the last *Gazette* contained an imperial order for the establishment of an university at Constantinople, after the model of Europe, where, on leaving the elementary schools, the Mahomedan youth will in future have to go through a regular course of studies, and be maintained at the public expense during a certain number of years. None except those who shall have received education at this university, and undergone examination satisfactorily, will in future be received in the employ of Government.

The envoy of the Mahkan of Kokan had on the 18th inst. an audience of the Sultan, and laid at his feet the letter from his master and the numerous presents of which he was the bearer. The object of his mission is not merely that of paying homage to the Sultan as Caliph and first Imam of Islamism, but to refer to his arbitration the settlement of the feuds existing for many years between the state of Bokharah and that of Cokan. The singularity of the dress of the individuals composing the Ambassador's retinue, and which, with the exception of the turban, is very similar to that of the Chinese, had attracted a vast concourse of spectators on both sides of the road by which the many-coloured cortege was to pass on its way to the palace. The procession was opened by a body of Tsharoosh carrying silver rods, and wearing belts covered with very small bells of the same metal, which emitted as they stately moved along a most singular, but by no means disgreeable, harmony. Close behind them was the Imbroker, or chief equerry of the Kahkan, and the 14 splendid horses of that province's breed, which he was to offer to the Sultan. The bearers of the shawls, gold and silk brocades, muslins, and other articles of their country's manufacture, came next, and after them the Ambassador on a fine steed, led by two grooms, holding in both hands the autograph letter from his Sovereign to the Sultan enclosed in a wreath richly studded with precious stones. The march was closed by individuals who led the horses and carried the presents which the Ambassador intended offering on his own account to his Highness.

Colonel Sheil had arrived with the whole of the persons belonging to the British Legation in Persia, at Erzeroum.

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